The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3535. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY

NO VOTE TAKEN FOR SPEAKER.

Adjournment by Agreement Until Noon To-Day.

The Democrats Desire a Further Adjournment Until Monday.

TALK OF COMPROMISE CANDIDATES

Governor Seymour Opposed to the Extreme Measures of his Friends.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Long previous to 7 o'clock this evening a dense crowd filled the lobby and passage ways to the Assembly. The doors of the galleries were locked; but the crowd burst open one of them, and rushed in. The House had, however, adjourned, by mutual agreement, till 12 o'clock to-morrow, when, it is understood, the Democrats will move a further adjournment till Monday.

The Union members have agreed to adhere to Mr. CALLICOTT, though it is said that the proposition from the Democratic side, to organize on compromise names, is favorably viewed by several who have sustained Mr. CALLICOTT.

There was to have been an interview between the Democratic Committee from Kings County and Mr. CALLICOTT, to-day, but they having addressed a communication to him which he regarded offensive, he declined, except in the presence of friends, among whom he named D. D. FIELD, WARD HUNT, Messrs. DEPEW and SHERWOOD, of the Assembly, and others.

The Democrats are confident that Mr. CALLICOTT will be dropped, and the House organized on the compromise plan.

The number of outsiders has been greatly increased from different parts of the State, and though among the members there is less asperity, such is not the fact with the lobby.

Gov. SEYMOUR condemns the extreme course of his friends, and *hopes it will not be necessary to employ any unusual means to preserve the peace, and protect the Legislature from the mob.* Certain Democratic members are loth to go further in the extreme policy, and counsel moderation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

On motion of Mr. GANSON, Mr. BELL was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate for the session.

Mr. BELL briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The New-York and Brooklyn Hay bill.

To amend the Brooklyn City Court act and to enlarge the powers of the Clerk.

To prohibit Supervisors being interested in county contracts.

To amend the act relating to the punishment of crime.

The bill to repeal the law for the publication of laws in county papers was reported unfavorably, and laid upon the table.

The majority of the Committee reported against the bill for two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. The report was laid on the table. Mr. GANSON dissented from the report.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition for the repeal and modification of the militia law of last year. He gave notice of a bill to cut down the law below the old militia law.

Mr. GANSON introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the responsibility of the stockholders of banks and other corporations.

Mr. HUTCHINSON gave notice of a bill to remove the Capitol to the geographical centre of the State.

Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message was made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Notaries Public only were sent in.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock P. M.

The floor of the Assembly chamber and the lower lobby were packed with persons not members or entitled to the privileges of the floor. The upper galleries were locked, and hundreds of people on the stairs and in the outer hall were unable to gain admission.

Immediately after the House was called to order, Mr. SHERMAN (Dem.) inquired of the clerk by what authority the doors of the galleries were closed, and while the floor of the Assembly was packed with unprivileged persons, citizens of the State were excluded from the Chamber.

The Clerk had no knowledge on the subject.

Mr. FIELDS announced the closing of the doors as an outrage on the citizens. Thus far the officers, clerks, doorkeepers, sergeant-at-arms, have been held by the Republicans without objection. He now gave notice that he should move to-morrow that the offices be filled equally by members of both parties represented on the floor.

Mr. DARCY denounced the closing of the doors, and asked who had charge of the Chamber.

The Clerk said the Keeper of the Capitol, who was appointed by the Trustees, not the Legislature.

Messrs. SHERMAN, FIELDS and DARCY continued to insist on opening the doors to the citizens, when

Mr. REDDINGTON moved to adjourn.

Mr. DARCY moved to instruct the Clerk to direct the Keeper of the Capitol to open the doors of the galleries to-morrow.

After a discussion the motion to adjourn till 12 o'clock to-morrow was carried.

Soon after the adjournment the crowd outside broke open the doors and rushed in, filling both galleries.

Railroad Communication Interrupted.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

No trains will arrive or depart to-night southward. It is understood that the interruption of travel was caused by the Susquehannah being blocked by ice.

Senator Doolittle Renominated.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Senator DOOLITTLE was renominated by the Republican caucus for United States Senator, to-day,

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK

A Batch of Washington Rumors.

Burnside Across the River---A Battle Progressing---The Rebel Position Flanked---General Hooker Mortally Wounded.

Rumors of an extremely important character from the Army of the Potomac reached this City last night, through persons who arrived on the through train from Washington. They may be briefly stated as follows:

BURNSIDE has again crossed the Rappahannock, with the Army of the Potomac, and a terrible battle is being fought.

The report that LEE had detached LONGSTREET'S Corps from the Rebel Army, and sent it to Tennessee, is untrue. The Rebel Army is intact, and all engaged in opposition to BURNSIDE.

One wing of our Army—probably SUMNER'S—had succeeded in flanking the rebel position, and had advanced two miles.

Gen. HOOKER is mortally wounded.

The above we give merely as rumors from Washington, and not as reports from the Army. There is probably some truth in them, but how much we are not prepared to say.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The President spent a large portion of the day at the War Department, in consultation with Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Operations of the Enemy—Probable Withdrawal of a Portion of Their Forces—A Forward Movement Again—Where the River will be Crossed, &c.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

The enemy were unusually busy all yesterday. The atmosphere being very clear, their operations were plainly visible from this side of the river with the naked eye. Early in the forenoon, the field telescopes connected with Gen. SUMNER'S signal corps were brought to bear on the rebel works, and served as a medium for conveying invaluable information.

The Confederates, inspired, doubtless, with a belief that we shall make no further attempts to molest them, may be taking the initiatory steps to an offensive programme. Perhaps they are moving a portion of their army southward.

It is no longer a matter of [illegible] massing a large military and naval force on the coast of North Carolina. As long ago as November, our operations at that point were the occasion of much anxiety and alarm to the rebels. Prisoners of Union proclivities, taken at the late battle, informed me that the Confederates apprehended an early attack from us by the way of Newbern, and would be compelled to draw forces from the Rappahannock army to meet it. If this be true that the enemy are withdrawing a portion of their troops, now that Gen. FOSTER is advancing, do not be surprised to hear any hour of our crossing the river, and again giving battle to the rebels, or pursuing them if falling back. It will be a difficult matter for them to send away any considerable force without our knowledge of the fact.

The next crossing of the River, however, if such there be, will not take place at Fredericksburgh. The result of the late battle fully settling the question as to the possibility of our carrying the enemy's works by a front strongly fortified by nature and art, Our only mode of capture is by turning them, and then to be successful, we must make a sudden, unexpected dash or dig our way in. It is not probable that the enemy have left their rear unprotected, when their front exhibits such long rows of breast-works, rifle-pits, embrasures, and earth-works of every description. Ample time has been afforded them for strengthening their position on every side. A sudden attack in the rear, would, therefore, in the opinion of many experienced officers, prove no more successful than our recent attack in front. We may then, if the enemy remain, be compelled to lay regular siege to the Fredericksburgh Heights, slowly moving forward by parallels, and reducing them after weeks, perhaps months of labor.

But the interrogation may very naturally be put, "What need of meddling at all with the enemy in their present position? Why not pass by Fredericksburgh altogether, and moving down the Rappahannock, cross under protection of our gunboats, push on toward Richmond, chosing new points on the coast for bases of supply, as fast as we progress southward?" The old story—we should leave Washington unprotected in the rear. Better by far it would have been, in the outset of the rebellion, if the Capital, with all its National Archives, had been removed to some northern city, and Washington abandoned, if necessary, to the enemy. Directly or indirectly it has been the occasion of all of our failures in Virginia. Not a campaign has been decided upon, a movement devised, a plan executed, without the question first being considered, "Will it endanger the Capital?" "Will Washington be safe?" "Will the enemy get between us and the Potomac?" Remove this continuing source of anxiety, and we could to-day begin the "On to Richmond" march with impunity. The proper authorities not deeming it best to transfer the Capital temporarily, should have done the next wisest thing—called out enough men to relieve the army already in the field from the double duty of both whipping the enemy and defending Washington.

If decided upon we can safely effect a passage at Port Conway, some twenty miles below, under protection of our gunboats, or at some one of the fords, between Falmouth and where the Rapidan empties into the Rappahannock, some twelves miles above. The principal ones are United States Ford, Field's Ford, Campus Falls Ford, Ellis Ford and Barnett's Ford. All of these named can easily, I am informed, be waded at the present stage of low water

Several of the nine-months' regiments, which have been doing guard duty along the various railroad lines, and at other points, are now being brigaded and drilled, preparatory to participating in the next battle. Most of these men will go home disappointed, if not permitted to take a hand in at least one fight. The time of their enlistment will expire in a few weeks.

There are to-day twelve hundred officers belonging to this army absent from the field, a striking commentary on the abuse of the furlough and leave-of-absence system. And yet it would be a [illegible] system which prevents men from occasionally visiting their families [illegible] and delights of [illegible] officers and men have been [illegible] nearly two years without once returning home.

The monotony of camp life was yesterday broken in upon by a fox-chase [illegible] by several of the younger officers attached to Gen. SUMNER'S headquarters. The fox, which had been caught alive, and confined for some time, on being turned loose, immediately dashed away for the woods, with a dozen or more horsemen flying pell mell after him. In a steeple chase which [illegible], one of the Captains participating suffered a severe dislocation of the shoulder.

The weather still continues remarkably propitious for army movements. A strong northwesterly wind has prevailed all day, rapidly drying up the roads, slightly muddy from last night's rain. It was very difficult to realize yesterday that this is the month of January. A more mild, balmy day is seldom experienced at the North in the month of September. Many of our own and rebel soldiers were lying off on the green banks of the river, sunning themselves, and enjoying the exhilarating atmosphere. The natives inform me, however, that such mild weather is always followed by severe inclement storms during the month of February. J.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A Daring Reconnoissance Near Fort Caswell.

Capture of a Rebel Earthwork with Considerable Property.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Rear-Admiral LEE has forwarded to the Navy Department a report from Lieut. W. B. CUSHING, dated Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 8, detailing the particulars of a reconnoissance made by him near Fort Caswell, on Little River, with only 25 men. While proceeding up the river, they were fired upon by the rebels from a bluff on the left bank.

Landing and forming without firing a gun, they moved forward until they came in sight of a fort and a camp fire, whereupon they made a bayonet charge, Lieut. CUSHING judging that the enemy were ignorant of the number of his force. The charge was successful. They captured the fort, our men going over one side as the rebels escaped on the other. The fort was found to be an earthwork surrounded by a ditch, with a blockhouse inside pierced for musketry. No guns were mounted. Lieut. CUSHING learned that the fort had been held by a company of infantry, who left in such haste that their stores, ammunition, clothing, and a portion of their arms, were captured. He destroyed all the property he could not bring away, and returned to Beaufort with the loss of only one man, who was wounded. The officers and men of the expedition all behaved nobly.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

A heavy storm of wind has been raging here all day from the northeast. Quite a fleet of schooners lay at anchor below the fort till the storm became so severe they could endure it no longer.

At 1 o'clock they up with anchor, and in one hour's time about seventy-five schooners passed the guard boat up the roads for better harbor.

The *Thomas A. Morgan*, which has formerly run between here and Yorktown, was hauled off to-day for slight repairs.

The steamboat *Swan* takes her place, but owing to the storm did not leave to-day.

The propeller *Karnak* has returned to Hampton Roads.

The Late Battle at Murfreesboro

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

At the late battle near Murfreesboro the Federals lost 1,474 killed, 6,813 wounded, and 2,000 prisoners.

The rebel cavalry have left Harpeth Shoals for Franklin.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Five hundred wounded rebels, captured at Murfreesboro, arrived here to-day, and will be sent North. Several citizen surgeons have been ordered to accompany them.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

There were twelve ballots for Senator last night in the Legislature; the last resulted as follows: For Mr. PHELPS, 36; Mr. SARGEANT, 34; Mr. CONNESS, 25; Mr. BROWN, 6. The indications are that none of the candidates now prominent can be elected. Search has been commenced for a compromise candidate.

Sailed—*Golden Age*, for Panama, with 150 passengers, and $1,336,000 in treasure for England, $354,000 for New-York, and $35,000 for Panama.

Arrived ship *Messenger*, from New-York; *George Lee* from Hong Kong.

About fifty men have been enrolled toward the four companies of cavalry enlisting here to join some Massachusetts regiment. It is hoped the companies will be fully recruited, by the 11th of February, to sail in the steamer which leaves on that day.

Dates from Hong Kong to the 26th of November have been received. News unimportant. The allies have abandoned Kahdino, returning to Shanghai. The ship *Henry Brigham* had arrived at Hong Kong hence.

The State to pay Massachusetts Soldiers, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Gov. ANDREW sent into the Legislature to-day a message suggesting that measures be taken to insure hereafter the prompt payment of Massachusetts troops, especially where the families are dependent for support. The Governor assumes that the troops will be immediately paid up by the United States to Jan. 1, 1863. To insure the early payment of the sums due thereafter, he proposes that the Legislature authorize the Treasurer of the State to borrow the money from the banks, at a low rate of interest, and advance it in such manner as the soldiers may desire, the State receiving it formally from the United States.

Deacon CHARLES SCUDDER, a well-known merchant of Boston, died suddenly this forenoon.

Return of the Maine Seventh Regiment—Their Reception in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

A detachment of the Maine Seventh Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. CONNOR, received a warm welcome in Boston, to-day, on their way back to the seat of war. They were escorted through the city by a procession of Sons of Maine and the Boston Light Infantry Association, under command of Col. CHARLES O. ROGERS, to the Fall River dépôt. This regiment has been in ten battles, and was allowed to go home to fill up its decimated ranks.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Fitz-John Porter Cashiered and Dismissed from the Service.

Appointment of a Collector for the Port of New-Orleans.

Movement for the Admission of Utah as a State.

THE ELECTION CASES.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

GEN. PORTER CASHIERED AND DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

The verdict of the Court in Gen. FITZJOHN PORTER'S case was approved to-day by the President. Contrary to the former reports, the Court found him guilty of the charges preferred, and he was accordingly cashiered and dismissed the service!

COLLECTOR OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The President to-day appointed Mr. BULLETT, formerly of New-Orleans but recently of Kentucky, Collector of the Port of New-Orleans. The appointment is regarded as a most excellent one.

THE ADMISSION OF UTAH.

Judge CRADLEBAUGH is preparing a speech on the admission of Utah, in which some astounding disclosures will be made in regard to BRIGHAM YOUNG and his church operations.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections had a protracted session to-day, and discussed at great length the law questions involved. They are understood to be opposed to the principle of military interference, and where it can be proved in each case will report adversely to the person claiming a seat in Congress.

LINE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs authorized Senator HALE to report back the bill to equalize the grade of line officers in the navy without any material amendment.

GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting this morning, had under consideration the question of repealing the law limiting the number of Major and Brigadier-Generals, but came to no conclusion. Unless the law is repealed, no more nominations can be confirmed, and the Committee is averse to making so many appointments.

[illegible] report a bill to unite the Engineer and Topographical Corps into one corps, and its organization to consist of one Brigadier-General, four Colonels, eight Lieutenant-Colonels, sixteen Majors, twenty-four Captains, twenty-four First Lieutenants, twenty-four Second Lieutenants, and five companies of enlisted men.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The President to-day placed to the credit of the Emancipation Commissioners in this District one million of dollars, to be paid *pro rata* to the claimants under its provisions.

COL. VANDEVER'S CASE.

The House spent to-day in discussion of the right of Col. VANDEVER to the seat he was elected to fill. The Finance bill consequently received the cold shoulder. Why a barren debate, on a question of no present significance, whatever may be its abstract importance, should be allowed to jostle aside a measure of National import, second only to the winning of victories in the field, does not clearly appear.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have decided to report favorably in regard to a place for colonizing and concentrating the various Indian tribes in the new Western States, and extinguishing their titles to their lands. The measure is one of vast consequence to the West, and if properly carried out, cannot fail to benefit both Indians and whites.

BRUNSWICK CITY, GA.

Important facts are being developed here in regard to Government operations at Brunswick City, Ga., indicating its future great importance as a military and naval point. It is now in our possession, and furnishes us the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast south of Norfolk.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

We understand that the caucus of Republican members of the House, held to-night, was respectably attended, and was presided over by Hon. Mr. WASHBURN. No resolutions seem to have been passed, and no definite conclusion reached. It adjourned for one week.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERARA'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 14.—The District of Western Arizona is hereby assigned to the Department of New-Mexico.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

DISMISSED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—By direction of the President, Col. R. C. MURPHY, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States for allowing his command to be surprised at Holly Springs, Miss., without having taken proper steps to protect his post or repulse the enemy, and his troops having been found in bed at the time of attack.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Ddjt.-Gen.

THE M'DOWELL CASE.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, after the reading of the Journal, Gen. F. J. PORTER, who was on examination, stated that he wished to qualify an answer that he made to a question of the Court yesterday. When he spoke of the qualifications of Gen. MCDOWELL for a military command, (in answer to the question of the Court,) he referred, he said, only to that officer's abilities as a General, and his faithfulness as regards the enemy. The amendment he wished to make to his answer was in regard to the integrity of Gen. MCDOWELL on the examination of that officer before a recent court-martial where I was on trial.

Here the witness was interrupted by the Court and the room cleared. On the doors being reopened, the Court decided that Gen. MCDOWELL'S testimony in any other Court could not be made a subject of examination in this Court.

The cross-examination of Gen. PORTER was then resumed by Gen. MCDOWELL, and a series of questions asked about the operations of the 29th of August. The particular object of which was not obvious until the concluding question was propounded, as follows:

Question—With reference to what took place when Gen. MCDOWELL met you, whilst he was with you, when he was leaving you, and with reference to what he did, or said, or did not do, or say, when he was near Bethlehem Church, have you not spoken of Gen. MCDOWELL'S evidence, as given on your recent trial, as having done you great wrong and great harm? If so, can you state wherein that testimony differs from what you have testified on these points?

This question was overruled by the Court.

The witness said he had no objection to answer it.

The Court stated that the question had been overruled, and would not admit of an answer.

Col. LOCKE, chief of Gen. PORTER'S staff, and Gen. MILROY, the next witnesses desired by Gen. MCDOWELL, not being present, the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when it is thought that some definite conclusion will be arrived at as to a final adjournment.

NOMINATIONS SENT BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE.

Additional Paymasters.

Geo. Barstow,
Robt. M. Lee,
Wm. C. Jones,
Sam. C. Staples,
Chas. J. Hoyt,
Geo. Pomeroy,
Jas. B. Sheridan,
Guy K. Clearland,
Geo. W. Dyer,
Saml. C. Harbet,
W. L. Kennon,
G. W. Palmer,
G. W. Williams,
A. L. Brewer,
S. A. Walker,
H. A. Prendergast,
Jeremiah Fenno,
Chas. G. Eustis,
Simeon Marston,
J. A. Brodhead,
S. M. Crosby,
W. H. Jameson,
W. E. Bishop,
H. Currier,
Wm. M. Fleming,
B. W. K. Massett,
A. M. Ruggles,
Jas. H. Walker,
Chas. D. Desher,
Jacob Sharp,
Jesse C. Dickey,
James Harper,
Wm. H. Kemble,
Wm. B. Norris,
G. J. Riche,
B. C. Walker,
J. W. Dodridge,
R. S. Hart,
J. W. Brigden,
J. P. Gould,
E. A. Osborne,
J. A. Hunter,
J. Justice,
M. S. Henry,
R. H. Whiting,
J. C. Culbertson,
C. D. Gilfillan,
C. E. Bernard,
Geo. B. Ely,
J. B. Lockwood,
Wm. D. Bacon,
Jacob Sallade,
Wm. Lamb,
E. V. Preston,
Jas. W. Nichols,
J. P. McGrath,
John T. Denny,
Wm. Holloway,
Christian Long,
H. D. Patton,
Wm. M. Babbitt,
John A. Sabin,
John S. Fillmore,
A. H. Boyden,
Thos. K. Osgood,
A. H. Hoyt,
C. W. Woodman,
Geo. Browne,
Henry F. Flagg,
— Norcross,
I. T. Ballard,
Alexander Diven,
W. W. Herrick,
Wm. N. McIntire,
Nelson R. Scovil,
O. C. Whitehead,
David Gould,
Samuel Bell,
T. D. Greenawalt,
J. W. Johnston,
W. B. Mendenhall,
Wm. H. Nicols,
G. M. Smith,
F. B. Warner,
W. A. Rucker,
W. C. Jones,
O. W. Ballard,
C. Holmes,
A. D. Rogers,
I. L. Stewort,
E. Beecher,
J. C. Holbrook,
J. R. Mears,
W. W. White,
G. B. Simpson,
D. L. Eaton,
Davis Alton,
N. M. Allen,
J. E. Burbank,
E. S. Bailey,
Chas. L. Bemays,
Chas. C. Bailey,
T. L. Carnahan,
W. P. Clarke,
E. H. Gratiot,
J. C. Hewey,
Brantz Mayer,
Wm. S. Striker,
Chas. P. Babcock,
Wm. Collamer,
Elihu Griffin,
Geo. E. Glenn,
Elias Merrill,
H. McFarland,
S. D. Farnsworth,
J. A. M. Bertram,
Thos Farmer,
H. B. Walley,
Wm. L. Cole,
J. A. Farrish,
Obadiah Latham,
A. L. Nichols,
Nathan Thayer,
A. D. Robinson,
Jacob Herbert,
John W. Beazell,
David Heap,
John Kealty,
E. L. Moore,
J. M. Purviance,
J. W. Walker,
T. J. Wilson,
W. G. Fullerton,
J. R. Wheeler,
F. E. Foster,
U. H. Hutchins,
E. A. Truax,
J. M. Wallace,
J. Gale,
C. Newcomer,
A. Risley,
S. E. Adams,
W. E. Norris,
A. J. Halleck.

Assistant Quartermasters—Captains.

J. F. Boyd,
Geo. W. Johnes,
Theron E. Hall,
Lazarus L. Moore,
H. C. King,
Jno. V. Lewis,
N. S. Constable,
Geo. P. D[illegible]
[illegible]
J. B. Kirker,
Sylvester Boggs,
A. S. Dewey,
D. A. Dangler,
A. H. Mills,
C. K. Mark,
M. H. Mandeville,
O. M. Loomis,
S. H. Manning,
W. W. Hutchins,
Henry Page,
H. S. Sambios,
R. C. Barnes,
G. W. Bradley,
C. Darrow,
H. Miller,
James Weldon,
W. L. James,
W. J. Kountz,
— Moyer,
D. L. McKinney,
Geo. D. Norris,
H. D. Patten,
H. C. Rogers,
S. A. Seely,
Geo. A. Shallenberger,
Jesse Haley,
Geo. B. Hibbard,
Warren Russell,
J. P. Williams,
L. Whiting,
Jno. A. Lynch,
W. B. Armstrong,
Wm. Bosbyshell,
Jno. B. Colton,
T. T. Dwight,
H. C. Long,
R. M. Newport,
Edward Wright,
Walter Curtis,
Jas. Galt,
C. C. Adrain,
C. H. Rockwell,
J. B. Williams,
Geo. T. Browding,
Thos. P. Johnston,
W. C. Goff,
Lodon Millan,
Abraham Edwards,
Thos. J. Barr,
Geo. F. Warren,
Edmund Wuerpel,
C. H. Gallagher,
M. Isaac,
Oliver Coffin,
[illegible]
M. J. Ludington,
A. L. Thomas,
E. A. Morse,
J. H. Wickiser,
Geo. B. Hibbard,
B. F. Reno,
F. E. Beardslee,
J. R. Craig,
And'w H. Young,
H. B. Hodges,
James Aborn,
John Hays,
T. J. Carlile,
R. W. Clark,
Robt. Halsey,
C. S. McArthur,
D. H. Smith,
R. E. Swope,
Wm. Thompson,
Jacob Valentine,
A. S. Manpin,
A. E. Curtis,
W. D. Ernest,
J. V. Lewis,
J. T. Allen,
G. W. Anderson, Jr.,
J. H. Alexander,
B. J. T. Hanna,
Uri Manly,
F. G. Rutherford,
J. C. Smith,
Jacob Cook,
M. H. Goodrich,
De G. J. Whiting,
—— Rhines,
N. B. Van Slyke,
Hiram Hayes,
Geo. W. Gardner,
C. Thomas, Jr.,
Jerome Bradley,
L. J. Croxton,
W. L. Ellsworth,
J. A. Green,
S. W. Harned,
W. A. Hunter,
S. R. Hamill,
J. T. Morrison,
R. A. Pierce,
E. B. M. Rentieux,
Ed. B. Whitman,
Jas. Mahler,
Samuel Burch,
J. C. Noble,
Chas. Parsons,
H. B. Lacey,
N. J. Rusch,
E. B. Grimes,
J. T. Rapelege,
C. L. McArthur,
Wm. H. Brown,
J. W. McClure,
Joshua Norton,
Samuel R. Craig,
J. B. Stubbs,
J. C. Clements,
W. H. Johnson,
D. W. Porter,
S. B. Bean,
Daniel Barton,
S. T. Lamb,
A. C. Weeden,
Geo. W. Wills,
A. T. Atwood,
F. K. Church,
C. M. Levy,
S. P. Suydam,
Philip L. Fox,
Geo. D. Hodgson,
T. Griswold,
T. E. Hunt,
R. B. Owen,
J. H. Tighe,
J. A. Finley,
Saml. Hipple,
S. Lappin,
J. Redmond,
Jas. Wilson,
S. H. Lunt,
N. J. Rush,
J. Robinson,
J. W. Clark,
F. Driscoll,
Chas. Sumner,
W. F. Swasey,
J. P. Low,
R. McLeod,
A. G. Burr,
D. B. Stover,
Geo. E. Vance,
A. A. Whitehead,
J. J. Hunter,
Geo Alden,
Arthur Edwards,
Samuel K. Platt,
J. C. Bates,
J. Cadwell,
C. S. Bulkley,
J. G. C. Lee,
S. N. Bonsall.

THE SLAVE OR COOLIE TRADE.

The following resolution was on Tuesday introduced into the House by Mr. ELLIOT, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to the House of Representatives any information known to the Department of State, tending to show that American vessels having cleared from any foreign port for Africa, ostensibly for mercantile purposes, have engaged in the slave-trade, or coolie trade; and to communicate to the House such suggestions for any necessary legislation to prevent such practices, as he shall judge proper.

RAILROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK.

The following is the resolution adopted yesterday in the House, on motion of Mr. KELLOGG:

Resolved, That the Special Committee on the Construction of a Postal and Military Road between this City and the City of New-York be authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine witnesses under oath, for the purpose of ascertaining the probable cost of the construction on the most feasible route of such road, and the proximate receipts of express companies from the United States and other sources for commodities and messages carried over the lines of roads now constructed between the points above stated.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized CARLOS MORTON STEWART as Consul for the Argentine Republic at Baltimore.

The President has formally recognized ADELBERT MOELLER as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Coburg Gotha at La Crosse, Wis.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

Benjamin A. Baker, Co. E, 115th New-York.
W. P. Woodward, Co. K, 136th New-York.
Chas. L. Stockwell, Co. E, 5th New-Hampshire.
Wm. Youngs, Co. G, 137th New-York.
D. H. Rutherford, Co. G, 11th New-Hampshire.
James Carroll, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
Charles Lane, Co. E, 28th New-Jersey.
M. H. Knapp, Co. E, 137th New-York.
M. Jones, Co. K, 16th Maine.
Orlando S. Stephens, Co. A, 5th Vermont.
John Bainbridge, Co. E, 64th New-York.
Wm. Richards, Co. K, 77th New-York.
Cornelius Spaulding, Co. H, 6th Michigan.
Thos. Riley, Co. A, 25th New-York.
H. A. Saper, Co. I, 141st New-York.
Chas. Lang, Co. D, 32d Massachusetts.

CARE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED—SENATOR WILSON'S BILL.

A Bill to provide for the greater comfort of sick and wounded soldiers, and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the rations of soldiers in the hospitals shall be commuted at *thirty cents per ration*,* which commutation shall be retained by the Commissary Department as a credit to the hospitals, to be expended in the same manner and for the same purpose as the hospital fund is expended under existing regulations.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be added to the present Medical Corps of the army, one Assistant Surgeon-General, two Medical Inspectors-General, twenty Surgeons and forty Assistant Surgeons, to be promoted and appointed in accordance with the existing laws: also ten Medical Storekeepers, and as many Medical Cadets as the Surgeon-General may deem necessary for the public service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the first section of the act approved June 30, 1834, entitled "An act to increase and regulate the pay of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the army," as requires Assistant Surgeons to serve five years as such before being eligible for promotion to the grade of Surgeon, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the organization of army corps, each corps shall have, in addition to the staff authorized by the existing laws, one Medical Director, who shall be assigned thereto from the army or volunteer force by the President of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief Medical Director of departments and armies in the field and the Senior Surgeon on duty in the Surgeon-General's Office, regularly so assigned by the War Department upon the detail of the Surgeon-General, shall have the rank, pay and emoluments, each, of a colonel of cavalry.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of the volunteer force, as authorized by the existing laws, there may be appointed fifty Surgeons and two hundred and fifty Assistant Surgeons.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers authorized to be appointed by this act, and the medical inspectors authorized by the act approved 27th December, 1862, may continue to serve as such during the present rebellion, and no longer. *Provided, however*, That the officers appointed under these acts from the medical staff of the army shall retain their respective rank therein with such promotion as they would have been entitled to if they had continued to serve in the said staff.

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* The value of the ration now is only *eighteen cents*. Had it not been for the voluntary contributions received from the North, this sum would not have sufficed to feed the soldiers.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The report of the Senate Finance Committee upon the Civil Appropriation bill strikes out the clause reducing the mileage of Congressmen to ten cents per mile, and curtails other minor appropriations; and also reduces the estimate of the Agricultural Department from one hundred and thirty thousand to sixty thousand dollars, and the printing of the laws in newspapers from seventeen thousand to four thousand dollars.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The important question of foreign immigration is brought before Congress in a memorial of B. A. FROISETH, who suggests that since the great influx of foreigners in 1856, European capitalists, interested in other countries, as Australia, Central and South America, Mexico, the South and North Pacific Territories, and British America, have resorted to every means and all inducements, to divert emigration to those countries, by establishing lines of ships and low rates of transportation, and giving free grants of land, etc. He refers to the building of the Pacific Railroad, to the supply of agricultural labor to the West, the development of our national resources, and estimates the value of such immigration as equal to the mineral resources of the gold regions. For these reasons attention is called to legislation for the protection and direction of such immigration. The importance of disseminating correct information of the soils, the resources, productions, climate, etc., of this country, among the people of Europe, by some systematic means, is also urged.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Fifth Page.

Important Naval Intelligence.

THE HOME FLEET.

The following is now the state of affairs at the Navy-yards of New-York, Philadelphia, and Portsmouth, N. H.:

NEW-YORK.

In this City over 5,000 men are employed, and the monthly disbursements are about $200,000.

Vessels.	Rate.	Condition.
North Carolina	Liner	Guardship.
Colorado	Steam frigate	Repairing.
Vandalia	Old sailer	Just returned.
Wamsutta	Steam gunboat	Ready in a week.
Shepherd Knapp	Ship	Repairing.
Seminole	Steam gunboat	Rebuilding.
Florida	Purchased stea'r	Fitting out.
Massachusetts	Supply and trans.	Repairing.
Union	Pur. supply ship	Ready.
Ticonderoga	Steam frigate	Finishing.
Savannah	Old razee	School ship.
Perry	Old brig	Repairing.
Bienville	Purchas'd paddle	Fitting out.
Enoch Barney	Purchased ship	Repairing.
Miantanomah	Iron-clad	Building.
Maumee	Paddle	Building.
Mackinaw	Paddle	Building.
Shamrock	Paddle	Building.

The *Montgomery*, *Lackawanna*, *Iroquois*, *Weehawken* and *Nahant* have just left. This is what New-York has on hand.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There are about 1,500 hands at work here; disbursements about $60,000 monthly. The men-of-war in port are:

Vessels.	Rate.	Condition.
Lasacus	Steam corvette	Completing.
Pantusel	Steam sloop-of-war	Ribs up.
Missie	Screw corvette	Keel laid.
Azamenticus	Iron-clad	Finishing.

The *Mokican*, *Sacramento*, and, indeed, all the ships turned out of this Yard are the best in the navy, as a general thing.

PHILADELPHIA.

About 2,000 men employed; disbursements monthly probably $120,000. The vessels in the stream are:

Vessels.	Rate.	Condition.
Princeton	Second-class steamer	Guard ship.
De Soto	Purchased paddle	Repairing.
Juniata	Steam corvette	Out. bound.
Monongahela	Steam corvette	On trial trip.
Saratoga	Old sailing corvette	Awaiting Rps
Tacony	New paddle	Building.
Tonawanda	Iron-clad	Building.

A survey of League Island has again been made, and we understand that it is about settled on by Secretary WELLES, to build the new iron-clad dépôt there.

CAPT. BOGGS AFTER SEMMES.

The regular navy-built steam man-of-war *Sacramento*, was put formally in commission on the 7th inst., at Portsmouth, N. H. The President of the United States, some six months since, ordered Secretary WELLES to give the gallant Capt. BOGGS, who fought the *Varuna*, until she sunk, a new and first-class vessel. He was appointed to the *Juniata*, a ship which has been under sailing orders since November, but which is still at Philadelphia. Capt. BOGGS, was transferred to the *Sacramento*, a craft which is known to be a complete success. She is of almost the same type as the *Monongahela*, *Juniata*, *Shenandoah* and *Adirondack*. Her tonnage is 1,400, and her armament will consist of two 11-inch Dahlgrens, one rifled Parrott 200-pounder, and six medium howitzers. She will carry a first-rate corvette's company, 182 officers and men. The regular Naval Constructor of the Kittery Navy-yard, Mr. HANSON, superintended the building of the ship. She is to chase the *Alabama*, and those who know Capt. BOGGS, expect to hear something from him about the pirate.

The *Sacramento's* officers are:

Capt. CHARLES S. BOGGS.
Lieut.-Commander, A. L. K. Benham, *ex officio*.
Lieut. Geo. P. Ran, Ordnance Officer,
Acting Master, G. E. Pendleton.
Acting Engineers, T. W. Bell, J. H. Cousens.
Surgeon, Chas. Martin.
Paymaster, Wm. H. Weldon.
Acting Chief-Engineer, John Yates.
Acting First Engineers, — Fox, D. A. Lockwood.
Acting Third Engineers, E. B. Dyer, E. Paris, G. S. Tyler.
Acting Master's Mates, N. M. Barker, O. G. Moore, D. Harrington, J. W. Wallace.
Paymaster's Clerk, Walter McChester.
Gunner, Wm. Burniece.
Boatswain, Charles Muller.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—**WALKER, WISE & Co.**, Book Publishers of Boston, have done humanity and civilization a service in republishing the Frenchman, AUGUSTIN COCHIN's work on the *Results of Emancipation*. What GUIZOT accomplished in his *History of Civilization*, and DE TOCQUEVILLE in his *Democracy in America*, M. COCHIN has aimed to accomplish in the work under consideration. He has studied the history of African Slavery in all civilized countries, in connection with the efforts of the past fifty years to abolish it; and from the mixed results that have been obtained, vindicated the general principle that *progress*—progress for both races, for the white race as well as the black—has been the invariable result.

We commend the book of M. COCHIN as one of the most timely and profitable of the day. It will enable its readers to talk intelligently on an all-absorbing theme, which they discuss ignorantly every day. Such a book is certainly a benefaction. The intelligent reader of this notice need not be offended by the bold assumption of his total ignorance of the negro question. *We*, who are supposed, rightly of course, to know everything, freely confess that we have received very considerable stores of information from M. COCHIN's book, and that we are wiser than before we read it. Judging from evidence every day exhibited, we are quite convinced that there is no living subject about which the American people talk so much and understand so little, as that of African Slavery and the modes and results of the various efforts of nations to ameliorate it.

It is within the past two centuries that African Slavery has grown into the widespread and gigantic institution that we see it—England, taking the lead of all countries in extending and perpetuating it. Her most civilized and Christian Kings drew large revenues from the profits of the Slave-trade. In 1792, England first began to be agitated by denunciations of the cruel and unnatural traffic. In a few years the Slave-trade was rejected and condemned; but the abolition of Slavery itself was only hinted at as a reform to come at some far future day. It was not until 1823 that a proposition was made in Parliament to abolish Slavery by *gradual* emancipation. It was not until 1833 than an act for the abolition of Slavery was passed. It was not until 1834—so very recently as that—that the British flag ceased to float over African slaves held to British masters.

France went through a somewhat similar experience, but it was not until 1848 that African Slavery was abolished in all French coasts and colonies. It was in the same year that a Danish Governor proclaimed an absolute decree of emancipation to the slaves held under the Crown of Denmark. By a decree dated so late as Aug. 8, 1862, Holland pronounces the liberation of the last of her slaves—the decree to go into effect on the 3d of July, of this present year. Spain, Brazil and the Southern States of America, remain, holding the bulk of African slaves in Christendom, and refusing to acknowledge the inhumanity and impolicy of their subjection of the black race.

From this summary it will be seen how recent an event it is that even the most forward of civilized countries have dissolved their connection with the system of human bondage. We of the United States are not so far behind the age in this matter as we are wont to suppose.

The reader of M. COCHIN's book will find that, after all, Abolition has an immense work ahead. It commenced its attacks on modern or African Slavery a little over half a century ago. Up to the present time it has procured the emancipation of slaves, as follows:

By England, (1833,) the number of	800,000
By France, (1848,) the number of	250,000
By Denmark, (1848,) the number of	27,000
By Sweden, (1846,) the number of	531
By Holland, (1862,) the number of	45,000
Total	1,122,531

Per contra, the slaveholders exhibit the following roll-call of slaves:

In Southern States	4,000,000
In Brazil	2,000,000
In Spain	600,000
Total	6,600,000

In other words, there are more slaves now in the world, and held with a firmer will by those who have them, than there were when abolition began to be agitated. And unless the civil war now raging in the United States, comes to the aid of the philanthropists who have for fifty years so earnestly and ably preached "moral suasion," the prospect is that the controversy about the negro will go down to future generations to harry and perplex them, as it has perplexed and maddened the people of the present generation.

What does M. COCHIN deduce from this discouraging fact? That Slavery is like sin, coeval with the fall of man, and impossible of extirpation—that it is like war, a curse that must periodically afflict the most enlightened nations—that it is like the doom of Judaism, following Africa as the Israelites are followed, through all generations, inflicting contumely, reproach and servitude? By no means. M. COCHIN is too good a Christian to nurse such a Pagan conclusion. He recognises Slavery as a giant evil—opposed to progress, opposed to power, opposed to happiness, opposed to Christianity. He holds that abolition has borne everywhere the noblest fruits, increasing population by legitimate marriages, purifying morals by the same cause, stimulating industry, increasing productions and wealth, and advancing education, science and religion. For itself, therefore, for what it has done, and will do, M. COCHIN vindicates the abolition of Slavery and commends it to the world.

The chief appositeness and value of M. COCHIN's book, at the present moment, consists in the experience it records of the process of emancipation in nineteen English and four French colonies.—how the million slaves conducted themselves in anticipation of their freedom and in their enjoyment of it,—how the masters fared among the free blacks,—how the negroes were kept at work after their emancipation,—how much compensation was given to the masters,—how well the blacks have in all cases behaved. These facts, presented in best terms by M. COCHIN, should be sought for in the book itself.

—*Lines Left Out*, just published by the HARPERS, seems to be a sort of postcript to *Line upon Line*, a nice little child's book by the same author, published some time since. It is a familiar adaptation of Bible stories for the instruction and entertainment of the young; the most wonderful and interesting narratives of the Sacred Book are simplified and brought within the scope of youthful comprehension; the language is easy and the subjects are well chosen. Altogether this little book is a valuable addition to the series "*Line upon Line*," *Reading without Tears*," "*More about Jesus*," "*Streaks of Light*," &c., by the same author, before published by the HARPERS.

—The afflicted and the bereaved of our land are at present so many, that Mr. MILLER has undoubted warrant for publishing a new edition of Dr. PARKMAN's *Offering of Sympathy*, and is not to be blamed if he has anticipated a large sale for the work. It consists of original [illegible], for the consolation of the bereaved and afflicted, by the late Dr. PARKMAN, and selections adapted to the same end from the writings of others. Literature offers a wide round, and it seems to us that the author might have made better selections; we certainly miss from his book some of the choicest balms of thought and language that were ever brought to bind up the bruised hearts of the sorrowing. But to say that the selections might have been better, is not to declare that they are not good. The book is prefaced with a memoir of the author.

INTERNAL REVENUE

Commissioner Boutwell's First Report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Jan. 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the organization of this office, and the present condition of its business. It is not in my power to furnish the facts contemplated by the 33d section of the Excise Law, nor will the facts therein required deserve consideration until one year of experience, at least, from the 1st of September 1862.

I entered upon my duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the 17th day of July last; and, although the organization of the office is now nearly accomplished, the returns of Assessors and Collectors are not yet so general and complete in their character as to enable me to furnish statistics of importance as the basis of an estimate of the revenue to be derived from specific subjects of taxation. The States not in actual rebellion have been divided into collection districts corresponding in number, generally, to the Representatives to which they will be severally entitled in the XXXVIIIth Congress.

An Assessor and Collector have been appointed in each. The whole number of districts is 183, including two in Virginia not filled by appointment of Assessors and Collectors.

The Collectors and Assessors have been required to make returns of the number of Deputy Collectors and Assistant Assessors, and the residence of each Collectors have also been required to state the amount of the penal sum of the bond given by each deputy. The whole number of Deputy Collectors thus appointed is 398. The number of Assistant Assessors is 2,558, making an aggregate of Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Assessors, and Assistant Assessors, of 3,814. There are also 60 male clerks, and 8 female clerks, who have been appointed in the Treasury Department, and assigned for duty in this office. The whole number of persons employed in assessing and collecting the revenue is therefore 3,882.

The number of Assessors and Collectors appointed does not correspond with the number of districts, as there are several vacancies existing.

I have not the means at the present time of estimating with confidence the amount of revenue which will be derived under the Excise law of July 1, 1862. During the last month I have caused a careful investigation to be instituted into the several sources of revenue, and an estimate to be made of the amount which may be derived from each source. According to this estimate, there will be received from all sources, excepting stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, the sum of $61,777,799. I estimate that the receipts for stamp duties during the same period will amount to the sum of $15,000,000—making an aggregate revenue of $76,777,799. This result has been reached by the most careful inquiry that could be instituted into the amount of the various kinds of manufactures, the revenue to be derived from each, and by a like careful inquiry into all the other sources of income. This estimate is less by about $3,000,000 than the general estimate which I had the honor to submit to you early in the month of December last. I have only to say that in the more careful investigation which has recently been made, the revenue from each source has been estimated below rather than above what may reasonably be anticipated. It may be assumed, further, that without material changes in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year 1863-4, will not be less than $150,000,000.

Before proceeding to estimate the expenses of assessing and collecting the revenue, I desire to express the opinion that an increase in the pay of Assessors is very important, if not absolutely necessary. In many of the cities and populous districts the services of competent persons have been secured and retained only by the assurance that such a recommendation would be made to Congress.

It is of importance to the Government that the Assessor should be a man of intelligent business capacity and unfaltering integrity. The compensation provided by law is not adequate for the services of men who possess these qualifications. In many cases the expenses of procuring a suitable office for the transaction of public business, and, and the proper furnishing of the same, has consumed the entire compensation which the Assessor is entitled to receive. It seems to me that an allowance by the day or by the year, is preferable to compensation by commissions. If provisions were made to a reasonable amount of office rent, an allowance of $5 per day for the time employed, without regard to the nature of the service performed, might be an adequate compensation for Assessors in much the larger portion of the country.

It should, however, I think, be necessary, if such should be the general rule, that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to allow additional compensation to Assessors in portions of the country where the expenses of living are large—which compensation should not in any one case amount to more than $3,500 per annum. It may be deemed expedient to provide that the salary of Assessors in districts which yield a revenue of $400,000 or less shall be fixed at $1,500 per annum; and that in districts where the annual receipts exceed the sum of $400,000, the Assessor shall be entitled to receive one-fifth of one per cent. on the excess over $400,000 in addition to his fixed salary; provided, that in no case shall such commissions and salary exceed the sum of $3,500 per annum. In this connection, it may be proper to suggest also, that the Government should furnish to each Collector and to each Assessor a suitable safe for the preservation of the books and moneys belonging to the Government.

Assuming that some additional compensation will be allowed to Assessors, I have made the following estimate of the annual expenses of collecting the revenue, viz: For expenses of assessing the taxes the sum of $10,000 in each collection district, or a total of $1,830,000; for the collection of the taxes in each district the sum of $8,000—$1,464,000 in all; for stationery, $70,000; for advertising by Assessors and Collectors, $30,000; for salaries of the Commissioner and Clerks in the office of Internal Revenue, $120,000; for blank books and advertising, $10,000; for printing stamps, $85,000; for Stamp Agency at Philadelphia, $7,500. Total, $3,616,500. The only remaining item of expenditure is that of printing. Of this I make no estimate.

These estimates of receipts and expenditures show that the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes under the present system will be 2 41-100 per centum; and I have the strongest confidence that in the States now acknowledging the authority of the Constitution the expenses can never exceed three per cent.

When the authority of the Government is reëstablished in the rebellious States, the expense will be increased without a proportionate increase in receipts.

The returns received show that the expense of collecting the taxes in the Territories are altogether disproportionate to the income; indeed, the income will barely meet the cost of collection.

It may be deemed wise economy to limit the operation of the tax law to the States. This relief would encourage emigration, and ultimately increase the revenue of the country.

When I entered upon the duties of the office, the subject which first engaged my attention was the preparation of revenue stamps. By the provisions of the law, it was necessary that each stamp should indicate upon its face the nature of the paper or instrument to which it was to be applied. This requisition involved the preparation of a large number of engravings and dies, which should be dissimilar in design or in appearance. As the time was limited for so great an undertaking, and in case an attempt should be made to procure stamps of various designs, the risk of failure, in some instances at least, would be great, it was thought advisable that the leading feature in each should be the same. Upon consultation, and with your approval, the head of WASHINGTON after STEWART's painting was adopted. Proposals, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, were issued on the 26th day of July, 1862. On the 6th day of August, the bids were opened in the presence of the bidders, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. BUTLER & CARPENTER, of Philadelphia, at the price of 13 cents per thousand, deliverable in Philadelphia, or 13½ cents per thousand, deliverable in Washington—their bid being much more advantageous to the Government than any other. It is but simple justice to say that the contractors have displayed great energy and a good degree of taste in the prosecution of the work and the preparation of the engravings.

Had the law been so framed originally that a stamp of a given denomination could have been used for its value upon any instrument, without regard to its kind, the work of preparing the stamps would have been much diminished, and the public would have been supplied at an earlier day. The supplemental act of the 25th of December last permits the use of stamps without regard to the nature of the instrument to which they are applied. It will, however, be desirable to retain the existing distinctive characteristics, inasmuch as persons engaged in particular pursuits, such as life or fire insurance, for example, will prefer stamps especially designed for their use. As the dies are engraved, and plates are prepared, these stamps can now be furnished at less cost than would be incurred in the preparation of new stamps of a general character.

During the months of October, November and a portion of December last, the supply of stamps, both in amount and kind, was inadequate, and the office was unable to meet the demand made upon it.

Consequently, many orders remained unanswered, in whole or in part, for a long period of time. In some cases complaints were made, but I am not aware that any neglect could justly have been attributable, under the circumstances that existed, either to the contractors or to this office. At the present time, the supply of stamps of every kind is equal to any probable demand that can be made. The arrangements of the office are such that stamps will be forwarded from Philadelphia within three days after the receipt of the orders. The system of checks and guards adopted is such as justifies the belief that losses to the Government cannot occur, either in connection with the receipt of moneys or the distribution of stamps.

Numerous applications have been made for the establishment of stamp agencies in different portions of the country.

These applications have been uniformly declined, not only in obedience to the plain provisions of the law, but also from a firm conviction that it would be unwise in the Government to encourage the establishment of such agencies. The law authorizes the allowance of a commission to those who purchase stamps in sums of not less than $50. Under this authority the following commissions are allowed:

On purchases of $50 or more, 2 per centum.
On purchases of $100 or more, 3 per centum.
On purchases of $500 or more, 4 per centum.
On purchases of $1,000 or more, 5 per centum.

It is believed that these rates will so enlist private enterprise, that stamps will be furnished for sale in every section of the country. If, however, the commission now allowed by law should prove inadequate to secure this result, it would be wiser to increase the commission than to appoint agents for the sale of stamps.

In the latter case, the number of agents must be very large, stamps must be delivered on credit, and, even if bonds with sureties were given for ultimate payment, the losses would be large, and the probable loss of interest would not be less than two per cent. on the aggregate sales. Upon the present arrangement, stamps are not delivered in any case except upon the receipt of the money. At the close of business each day, the Government is able to avail itself of such sums as have been received; while if stamps were deposited in small amounts and with a large number of persons in different sections of the country, no reliance could be placed upon the receipts from this source of revenue.

It is not to be overlooked that by the present plan our system of accounts in connection with the sale of stamps is very simple and safe; but should depositories be established over the whole country, the business of this office would be largely increased and complicated. If agents are appointed, the number should be limited to one in each State of those most distant from the seat of Government. The stamps should be sold upon the terms adopted for the regulation of sales at the office of Internal Revenue, and the compensation to the agent should be paid from the appropriations for the support of this office.

I suggest, as an important alteration needed in the Stamp act, that whenever an instrument requiring a stamp is executed in a foreign country, the stamp may be affixed and canceled by any party within the United States intrusted with the custody of such instrument.

It may be expedient to so alter the law that the stamps required upon bonds secured by mortgage, shall correspond in amount to the stamps required upon promissory notes.

In the administration of the duties of this office, I have felt the necessity of a solicitor or legal adviser. In addition to the labor of organizing system, which should at once embrace the assessment and collection of taxes, a proper accountability upon the part of Assessors and Collectors, and the administration of our central office, I have been under the necessity, constantly, of interpreting and explaining the law. The decisions have been very numerous, and the questions submitted should have received the undivided attention and best judgment of a skillful and experienced lawyer. The necessity for the services of such a person will not be less hereafter.

From the nature of things, controversies will arise between parties assessed and the Government; and in all such cases instruction and advice of a legal character should be given to Assessors and Collectors. It is also to be anticipated that in numerous cases taxes will be paid under protest; suits will be commenced against Collectors; and some provision should be made for furnishing these officers with legal advice and assistance. It will likewise be necessary for Collectors to institute legal proceedings against delinquents under, and violators of the law. Thus far the law has not only not been resisted, but its officers have been accepted and welcomed; and the experience of the country justifies the statemen that the measure, in plan and in detail, was framed with a high degree of wisdom. In many trifling particulars the law will require amendment; but in this communication I desire to call attention to those defects only which I deem most important in character.

It became necessary, very early, to establish a rule or test, by which to decide in a given case whether a particular article or product was or was not a manufacture under the law, and, consequently, subject to or exempt from taxation. As the law itself was framed with direct reference to manufactures and the sale of manufactured goods, I saw no way open for the satisfactory settlement of such questions except to appeal to the usages of business men; hence, I have decided that any article made by hand or by machinery, known to commerce as an article of traffic, and not exempt under the law, must be regarded as a manufacture, and subject to taxation as such. It was, of course, well understood by Congress that many manufactures which are complete in themselves, and articles well known to commerce, are yet the materials out of which other manufactures are produced. It must also have been understood by Congress that under any possible construction of the law, the same articles or materials would be taxed two or more times in different manufactures.

By the express provisions of the law, raw cotton was subject to a tax of half a cent. per pound, and cotton goods manufactured were subject generally to a tax of three per cent. ad valorem. Leather is subject to a specific tax, and all manufactures of leather are also subject to a three per cent. ad valorem tax. By the construction which I have been called necessarily to give to the law, some articles are taxed three or even four times. In most cases these several taxes are levied upon articles which are consumed chiefly or altogether within the limits of the United States; and if the tax be uniform upon all producers and manufacturers, the only effect is to increase the cost of the articles to the consumer. I am not aware that the tax will be so great in any case as to materially diminish consumption. It is not, however, to be overlooked that this system of taxation tends to aggregate business in the hands of men who are able to carry on the processes of manufacturing an article in all its stages. It would be manifestly unjust to allow an individual to manufacture leather, and from the leather to manufacture shoes, paying a duty only on the last product.

The law provides that whenever a manufacture is removed for consumption the manufacturer is liable to pay the tax on the article so removed. Under this provision of law I should feel bound to hold that a manufacturer of leather and of shoes would be liable to taxation upon the leather wherever it was removed for consumption or manufacture. The legality of such a ruling is not free from doubt, and I therefore respectfully suggest such an alteration of the law as to provide that whenever a manufacture shall use, or shall remove for consumption or use, any articles, goods, wares or merchandise, which if removed for sale would be liable to taxation as manufactures, he shall be assessed upon the taxable value of the articles, goods, wares or merchandise so used, or so removed for consumption or use. In the absence of legislation upon this point, and of authority under the law for the ruling just indicated, it would be impossible that the existing divisions and subdivisions of labor in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits should longer continue. A change in this particular would not only be disastrous to a large number of mechanics and manufacturers, but would essentially and perniciously affect the prosperity of the country. The uncertainty existing in the public mind upon this point has already affected business unfavorably, and if suffered longer to exist will be likely to produce formidable opposition to the whole revenue system. I cannot therefore too strongly urge the importance of legislation upon this subject.

There are a limited number of articles which are plainly manufactures, but which, as manufactures, are but slightly increased in value over the value of the material used. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that whenever the value of a manufactured article does not exceed the value of the material of which it is composed, by more than five per cent. of the value of such material, the manufacturer should be exempt from taxation.

It so often happens in cities and large towns, that persons in business remove from one place to another, that I feel compelled to suggest respectfully, such an alteration of the law as will allow a licensee to enjoy a license granted for a particular business in a specified place at any other place to which he may remove.

The law itself does not furnish a rule or test of universal application, by which a wholesale dealer can be distinguished from a retail dealer. I respectfully suggest, in addition to the tests already provided, that no person whose sales are less than $20,000 per annum, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer. It may also be expedient to divide wholesale dealers in two or more classes as licensees, according to the annual amount of business.

It has happened in many cases that illegal assessments have been made; and in some instances the money so assessed has been paid to Collectors and deposited in the Treasury. Other similar instances will arise. It seems to me that authority should be given either to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the money when so paid, or to make proper allowance to Collectors when lists containing such assessments have been returned, and the Collectors have been charged with the whole amount thereof.

The experience of the office has suggested many modifications of the law, which promises to be beneficial to the Government or convenient to the public; but their importance is not such as to justify even an enumeration.

Information on these several topics can be presented more satisfactorily in an informal manner either to yourself or to the Committee of Ways and Means, as may seem to you expedient.

I desire in this, my first communication upon the general affairs of this office, to signify my sense of personal obligation to you for the generous confidence with which you have honored and aided me in the discharge of my duties.

I am, with the highest respect, your obedient serv't,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

To Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The following circular, which has been sent to Members of Congress, sets forth the views of the Assessors themselves as regards increase of compensation:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1863.

The undersigned committee, appointed by Convention of Assessors, under the United States Internal Revenue Law, beg to present the under views with reference to compensation.

That now fixed by law is wholly inadequate in all heavy districts, for the following reasons:

First—The labor imposed upon the Assessor, in the instruction, government and supervision of the assistants, as well as the management of the general business of his office, is of the kind requiring the most careful attention, combined with good business habits and a very thorough knowledge of business methods.

Second—The clerical service, which now requires from three to six clerks, and likely to be increased, absolutely necessary to be employed to complete the duties devolved upon the Assessor, together with office rent and incidentals other than stationery, are wholly unprovided for.

To effect a change, regard must be had to a mode affording increase wherever required, without adding compensation to those whose labors are now well cared for.

We believe such mode is a percentage one, applicable to all and covering every expense, save stationery and blank books, and beg to offer that—

On all revenue collected by the Collector there shall be paid to the Assessors—

On the first $50,000 at the rate of 3 per cent.
On all above $50,000, up to and including $200,000, at the rate of 2 per cent.
On all above $200,000, up to and including $300,000, at the rate of 1 per cent.
On all above $300,000, up to and including $500,000, at the rate of ¾ of 1 per cent.
On all above $500,000, up to and including $800,000, at the rate of ½ of 1 per cent.
On all above $800,000, at the rate of ¼ of 1 per cent.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The War upon New-England—Slavery to be Established in Illinois—Mrs. Swisshelm—The Pork and Grain Trade.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 19 1863.

The onslaught upon New-England is not so fierce as it was prior to the Senatorial election. Yet, still, the position of the leading Democrats creates much uneasiness and anxiety. Their policy is undefined, but it indicates mischief to the extent of their abilities and power. They appear to be gradually feeling of the masses of the party, in order to ascertain how far they may venture to go in their endeavors to serve the cause of the rebels.

An effort is being made in our Legislature to take the control of military matters out of the hands of the Governor, by creating a "Military Board," to be chosen by joint ballot. The object of this is conjectured to be not merely to secure party patronage, but to place the Democratic leaders in an official position where they may effectually embarrass the Government. That there is some similar purpose in it there can be no doubt. These men do nothing now-a-days from patriotic impulses, or with a view to the good of the country.

A disgraceful bill was introduced into the Legislature on the 15th, providing for the sale of all negroes who shall hereafter come into the State, and also a *whipping clause*, by which men, women and children are to receive thirty-nine lashes upon the bare back, if they come among us, in addition to being sold into Slavery. Such a bill, it will be seen, establishes Slavery in Illinois, to all intents and purposes, and all in the name and through the agency of Democracy. The bill passed to a second reading, and will, without doubt, go through the House, and had we a Governor of the same stamp, it would become a law.

Some opinion of the animus of Western Democrats upon the negro question may be formed from this fact.

A resolution has been adopted by our Legislature, thanking Gov. SEYMOUR for his message. Of course it was that portion of it which was construed into "aid and comfort" to treason that was specially approbated.

There are many nervous people who fear a revolution in this State. There are some undoubtedly who are in the interest of JEFF. DAVIS, who would like to bring about a condition of things which would paralyze the arm of the State as against the rebels. But they will not be gratified. The loyal element too strongly preponderates to allow of any such thing. Yet it is to be hoped that the Administration will take warning from the signs of the times, and push the war with vigor. It has nothing to hope from the next House of Representatives.

We are being highly favored, perhaps, with distinguished lecturers. Prof. O. H. BROWNSON has, within the last week, delivered two lectures upon the war. A principal point he made was that the Government has the same right to control the revolted States that it had over its territories. He urged that the Government should abandon the policy of treating the seceding States as if they were still in the Union. The Government had never been on a firm and proper basis in this war. He believed the war would work out incalculable benefit to the country. It would not be a short one; but in the end the cause of the Union must triumph. It would severely test the manhood and patriotism of our people; but we should not think of compromise or peace, but prosecute the war until not a rebel was left in the field. The lecture was characterized by the usual ability of the distinguished speaker.

Then followed Mr. L. F. TASISTRO, a man somewhat known in the world of letters, upon a cognate subject, though discussing a different phase of it. His lecture was principally confined to the celebrities who have been distinguished in the war.

On Saturday evening we had the celebrated Mrs. SWISSHELM, who has been for six or eight years past engaged in editing and publishing the St. Cloud *Democrat*, which, in addition to its racy, spicy contents, has the "honor" of being the most northerly paper published in the country. Mrs. S.'s subject was the late Indian massacre in Minnesota, which occurred in the neighborhood of the place of her residence. She spoke strongly upon the subject, and doubtless expressed the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of Minnesota upon the Indian question. This is that the savages must be expelled the State—that they and the whites cannot longer live in the same vicinage.

The descriptions of the horrors of the massacre which she gave are beyond conception. She stated that they had accurate accounts of *fifteen hundred* victims. She thought that if the people of the East had an adequate idea of the extent and atrocity of the outrages perpetrated in the recent outbreak, they would be slow to interpose in behalf of these wholesale murderers. Many instances of savage torture were related. Some of the corpses had sticks thrust through them, others had their hands and ears cut off, and there were evidences that they had been maimed in every possible manner while still alive. Several infants were nailed to the sides of houses, with their feet upwards, and thus left to die. After murdering all the adults in the house, in some instances the small children were put in an oven, a fire built, and there they were left to burn to death. Eight were locked into a small room, and left to starve. Such are some of the incidents attending this terrible massacre, from among the many related by Mrs. SWISSHELM. According to her accounts, the massacre was one of the most bloody that has occurred since the settlement of the country. She places the number of victims much higher than we have seen it estimated; but she avers that she has good authority for her statements—the actual investigation of citizens of St. Cloud.

And FRED DOUGLAS lectures this evening on the general subject of emancipation.

Speaking of emancipation, I have a letter before me from Mrs. PORTER—Rev. Mrs. JEREMIAH PORTER—dated at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, Jan. 7. Mrs. PORTER has charge of the manumitted slaves. She says: "God has greatly blessed our efforts for the colored school, and the progress has been very encouraging. Persons of all ages—parents and children—evince the most earnest desire to learn to read. There have been several hundred who have occasionally taken lessons, and over one hundred who have enrolled themselves as regular pupils. Incidents of deep and thrilling interest are continually occurring, and did time permit, I could give you some narratives of escapes and deliveries which seem almost miraculous."

Some of the contrabands who were sent into this State by Gen. GRANT last Fall, have been arrested under our "Black laws," and at Ashley, way down in Egypt, four have been *sold* for coming into the State in violation of those laws. I believe, under the present statute, the sale is limited to the payment of costs. The bill before the Legislature proposes to make the Slavery perpetual.

Our capitalists are agitating the subject of erecting an extensive cotton manufactory in this City. It is rather an unfavorable time to inaugurate such an enterprise, but there seems to be a determination to put it through. Although Chicago manufactures quite largely in certain branches, her great want is more diversity in such establishments, and their extension so as to meet in some degree the wants of the Northwest, that we may keep more of our grain and provisions at home.

THE PORK TRADE.

The Pork trade of Chicago still continues to show an extraordinary and unexpected increase. Last year everybody was taken by surprise at the magnitude of its proportions, when we packed 514,000 hogs. But with the season only about three quarters gone, we have greatly exceeded that number. The receipts are:

Live hogs	809,156
Dressed hogs	82,480
Total	891,616

The shipments East have been as follows;

Live hogs	176,236
Dressed hogs	3,987
Total	180,216

This leaves in the hands of the packers 711,400, or nearly 200,000 more than for the entire season last year. Up to this date last year, there were packed 353,418, or about half of the present figures. The same ratio of increase for the balance of the season, will swell the figures to over 1,000,000, and 250,000, shipped. We are already nearly all pork in Chicago. Some houses slaughter and cut up 3,000 hogs per day, and our river, upon whose banks a large number of slaughter houses are located, literally runs red with the blood of the victims.

The "hog cholera" has prevailed quite extensively in some counties in this State. One hundred thousand hogs have, at least, been destroyed by it, if we may credit the statements of the local papers.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

There is a serious falling off in the receipts of grain, thus far in this year, as compared with 1862. In flour, wheat and corn the decrease has been about fifty per cent. Should this continue it will materially affect the market. I am confident that there is not near as much grain in the country as there was last year at this time. Considerable quantities, however, are now going South. There is a demand for the army, and Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky are taking not a little from our granaries. Arkansas has been nearly eat out by the military, and would be very glad of a supply. About $1,500,000 worth of something cleared at Cairo for the South during the last quarter, and nearly $6,500,000 passed North through that port alone during that period.

We make grievous complaints about England supplying the rebels with articles of prime necessity; but our own people are doing the same thing to the greatest possible extent. And I am informed by a gentleman who wears a star upon his shoulder straps, that large quantities of arms, powder, &c. have been sent to the rebels from Memphis, under the loose orders of Gen. SHERMAN. They were supplied not only by resident rebels, *con amore*, but by Northern men for money. And a large portion of the cotton trade is but supplying the rebels with the "sinews of war" for the benefit of a horde of speculators. When the full extent and nature of the contraband trade on the Mississippi becomes known, we shall abate some of our indignation against foreign blockade breakers.

The Battle of Murfreesboro.

CONDITION OF OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Rev. Mr. CUMMINGS, of the Philadelphia Christian Commission, who went to Murfreesboro to look after the Pennsylvania wounded in the recent battle, writes from that point under date of Jan. 11:

"The Union wounded in the late battle are to be found in Nashville, and in the hospitals on the turnpike from Nashville, and the balance in this town. In addition to these, there about 1,500 rebel wounded here. The condition of things is sad, indeed, and at least a fortnight must elapse before the disorder and confusion that now prevails gives place to system and regularity. The wounded are crowded together in public and private houses, most of whom are severely wounded, whilst considerably the largest portion, having been but slightly wounded, have been taken to Nashville.

The United States Sanitary Commission have representatives here, but have no stores, although a supply is daily expected. This, in connection with the fact that every store in the town is closed, and the inhabitants having fled to "parts unknown," renders it impossible to make the condition of these martyrs on the altar of their country as comfortable as could be desired. This state of things, however, can last but a very short time. Gen. ROSECRANS, whose headquarters are here, kept me in conversation with him to-day about a half hour. He has indorsed an order on my Commission "to the officers and surgeons of the Department of the Cumberland." to render me every facility in the prosecution of the work of the Commission.

The stores we have with us were purchased in Nashville, and we have been very busy to-day in ministering to the physical and spiritual condition of these suffering men. Very many cases of most touching interest have come under our notice. In view of these masses of tattered limbs and mangled bodies, caused by this desolating war, we are ready to exclaim, Oh, Lord! how long? When shall victims cease to be slaughtered to the dreadful demon? In deserved wrath remember mercy.

One of our number will go to Nashville to-morrow, to procure an additional supply of stores. It is hoped those sent forward from Louisville have already arrived there.

There are numerous hospitals about Stones River, two of which contain over 1,000 patients. They will be visited before leaving here.

Gen. NEGLEY gave me a most cordial invitation to visit his headquarters, and promised to render every assistance in his power.

His division took a very important part in turning the tide of battle in our favor in the late contest. He is a military man all over, and a son of the Keystone State besides.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW-YORK IN 1862.

Effects of the War on the Business of New-York—The Imports and Exports of the Last Four Years Reviewed—The Specie Flow—The Imports and Exports of Specie to and from Great Britain and France—The Receipts for Duty in 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862.

Nearly two years of war have passed over our country, and though our own City has been far removed from the scenes of actual conflict, and the din of arms has not sounded in our ears, yet the effects of the war have been visible on every side, and in every business. New-York, the great financial centre of the Union, has been sensitive to every victory and every defeat. Not only has this City sent its thousands upon thousands to the seat of war, but it has furnished a great portion of the money necessary to maintain the army and navy, and to render both efficient. Upon the prosperity of this City, then, much has been dependent.

Our City is the commercial as well as the financial centre of the Union. Whatever, then, has affected, or will affect the commercial prosperity of the metropolis, is of interest to all our citizens. We have, therefore, gathered some statistics in relation to the commerce of the port during the past year, which we trust will prove interesting.

The year 1862 was one of the most remarkable in our commercial as well as in our political history. The war, involving such vast expenditures of treasure, rendered it necessary to make extraordinary provisions for obtaining sufficient revenue, and Congress found it necessary in addition to passing loan bills, Treasury note bills, and tax bills, to essentially alter our tariff laws. The tariff laws of a country tend, in their nature, to increase or diminish the commercial business of a nation. Our own port, where five-eighths of the customs revenue of the country is collected, has been very deeply interested in the enactments of last year.

At the beginning of the year, the Tariff Act of March, 1861, as amended by those of August and December of the same year, was in operation. The rates of duty imposed by the Act of 1857, in operation when the rebellion arose, had been greatly augmented by the Acts already mentioned. The importations continued heavy, however, and it was believed that by still further increasing the duties on foreign goods, one of two results could be accomplished, either of which was deemed advantageous—namely, the diminution of imports, or the increase of revenue therefrom, should they still continue heavy. The result of this belief was the passage of the Act of July, 1862, which raised the duties to a point much higher, in some cases, than those imposed by the high tariff of 1846. Yet, contrary to our own expectations and those of foreign manufacturers, the importations continued heavy during nearly the entire year, a diminution only being apparent in the latter months. It seems almost incredible that our people should have purchased so extensively abroad during the year, when the country was in such a peculiar condition. The first cost of all goods manufactured in foreign countries was greatly in excess of that paid in other years, on account of the enhanced value of cotton and other raw materials used. Added to this were the freight and insurance charges, also increased greatly on account of the risk of capture and destruction by rebel privateers. The cost of the goods when they reached our Custom-house was therefore very great. But the expenditure necessary to obtain them was by no means yet ended. A duty oftentimes equal to the value itself of the merchandise was then to be paid—not in the ordinary currency of the country, either, but in demand notes or gold, which was valued at from 20 to 40 per cent. more than the ordinary medium of payment. To sum up, therefore, the consumer of foreign goods was required to pay—1. The high cost of the goods in the foreign market; 2. The enhanced rates of freight and insurance; 3. The very high rates of duty; 4. The premium on gold or demand notes; 5. The profit of the importer; 6. That of the jobber; 7. That of the retailer.

Does not this array of items seem sufficient to have effectually checked importations? Let us look, by the light of official figures, at the real state of the case.

In the month of January the importations were inferior in value to those of either of the three years preceding. The goods entered for consumption at the port having been valued at less than $7,000,000, while those entered in 1861 exceeded $8,000,000 in value; those in 1860, $16,000,000, and those in 1859, $15,000,000. It will be recollected that though the rebellion was imminent at that season of 1861, it had not yet been really inaugurated, and that though much uncertainty existed, still many believed that war would be avoided, and regulated their business in accordance with that belief. In January, 1862, the war was raging, and yet the entries for consumption were but $1,000,000 less than in the more peaceful time. During the remaining months of the year the change was perceptible. Instead of decreasing our imports we increased them, and not in a single instance was the value of the monthly importations inferior to those of the corresponding month of 1861.

At the end of the year, the value of the entries for consumption compared with those of 1861, as follows:

1862	$104,483,984
1861	54,254,261
Excess in 1862	$50,229,723

These figures, it will be remembered, merely represent the value of the goods entered at the port on which duty was paid immediately on arrival. In addition a considerable quantity were warehoused, (the warehousing privilege having been extended by the act of last July.) A still further addition is necessary to ascertain the aggregate value of the importations for the free goods imported. The statement will stand, with these additions, as follows:

Value of goods entered for consumption in 1862	$104,483,984
Value of goods warehoused	45,486,431
Value of goods entered free of duty	23,291,625
Total importations exclusive of specie	$173,262,040

The table of values of importations, for the past four years, made up of items in the same manner as above, will be as follows:

1859	$242,349,095	1861	$125,680,407
1860	229,408,130	1862	173,262,040
Total for four years			$770,699,672

This table shows that in spite of high tariffs, in spite of our civil war, the expenditure to foreign nations was much greater than when a more liberal tariff was in operation, and when the war had not involved the country so deeply, and also that it was comparatively little inferior to that in the times of profound peace and prosperity which preceded the rebellion.

But, heavy importations could be sustained with correspondingly heavy exportations. Could we pay our foreign debt with domestic products entirely, we should not complain, even though in times like the present it might appear foolish to import so heavily. Let us see how the credit side of the ledger stands.

The years 1861 and 1862 were both blessed with bounteous harvests. Our grain yield was immense, and from our superabundant stores we were enabled to send immense quantities to foreign lands.

The value of domestic products exported in the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

1859	$59,929,531	1861	$131,235,995
1860	95,468,296	1862	149,179,591
Total for four years			$435,813,413

The exports, it will be seen from the above statement, have been really immense since the war begun. Though cotton had almost ceased to leave our port, grain passed out in a continued golden stream. Not once, during the past year, did the value of the monthly exports of produce fall below $8,000,000, and once—in October—it reached the great sum of $19,476,947. Notwithstanding our good fortune in having such abundant crops and in the existence of such a continued demand therefor, we still find that the balance was against us in 1862, so great were the importations. The balance against us in the four years amounts to a very large sum, as will be seen by the following statement:

Imports from 1859 to 1862 (inclusive)	$770,699,672
Exports from 1859 to 1862 (inclusive)	435,813,413
Balance against us for four years	$334,886,259

The consideration of these figures brings us to another branch of our subject, namely, the effect of the importations and exportations on the specie flow. When our exports are inferior to our imports, we must necessarily pay the difference between the two in specie, and the flow will accordingly be from us toward the country to which we are indebted. This, unfortunately, has been the case during the past year, when the exports, as already shown, were inferior to the imports. The specie flow outward from us has been great and constant. The occurrence of this outward flow at a time when the Government was compelled to issue such vast amounts of paper money, we cannot but regard as unfortunate, inasmuch as it deprived us of the very thing we needed as a basis of issue.

The exports of specie from this port during 1862 amounted to $59,437,021, a sum much larger than that exported in either 1860 or 1861, and only $10,000,000 inferior to that of 1859, when the imports were immense and the exports small. The exports of specie in those years were as follows:

1859	$69,715,866	1861	$4,236,250
1860	42,191,171	1862	59,437,021

During the same time the specie imports were as follows:

1859	$2,816,421	1861	$37,088,413
1860	8,852,330	1862	1,390,277

In this connection, the following statement of the specie imports and exports of England and France may be of interest.

In the first nine months of 1859, 1860 and 1861 the specie movement in Great Britain was as follows:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
1859	$145,885,039	1859	$138,761,120
1860	84,288,735	1860	78,911,650
1861	73,297,275	1861	85,959,402

The imports of specie were in excess of the exports in 1859 and 1860, and inferior to them in 1861.

In the first nine months of 1861 the statement for France was as follows:

Exports of specie	$69,072,705
Imports of specie	62,167,298
Excess of exports over imports	$6,905,407

The heavy exports from this country excited considerable comment and caused some uneasiness in Great Britain last Summer and Fall, before the effect of our new tariff had become apparent.

In September, the tide seemed to be setting in our favor, and the English apprehended a flow of specie outward from them toward us. Unfortunately, their anticipations were not realized, as our extravagance in purchasing abroad has been too great to allow of the liquidation of our indebtedness by the exportation of domestic produce.

One other point in connection with the commerce of our port is of great interest, viz.: How far the Government has been directly aided by the importations. The rates of duty now levied on most articles of foreign growth and manufacture are so high, that when our importations are large, the revenue from duties must be considerable. This we find was the case during the last year. The receipts for duty at this port during each month of the past four years are shown in the table given below:

	1859.	1860.
January	$3,478,471 38	$3,899,166 17
February	3,328,688 93	3,378,043 28
March	3,164,011 25	3,477,545 74
April	3,212,060 49	2,444,267 96
May	3,014,520 39	2,466,462 76
June	3,314,429 55	2,024,193 39
July	4,851,246 89	4,504,066 04
August	4,243,010 43	4,496,243 10
September	2,908,509 95	3,038,803 28
October	2,318,750 82	2,632,078 38
November	2,157,154 48	1,794,748 87
December	2,843,388 39	1,171,862 74
Total	$38,834,242 95	$35,327,481 51
	1861.	1862.
January	$2,059,202 33	$3,351,657 22
February	2,528,736 83	3,565,063 83
March	2,489,926 25	4,626,862 86
April	1,643,261 99	4,149,952 36
May	979,145 14	4,704,924 62
June	885,062 41	4,664,927 19
July	2,069,590 86	7,211,817 68
August	1,558,824 11	4,762,581 54
September	1,642,382 43	5,239,045 50
October	1,672,616 84	4,309,419 87
November	1,851,384 73	3,003,270 23
December	2,334,847 38	2,664,593 82
Total	$21,714,981 30	$52,254,116 72

The revenue from duties on imports last year, though very large, was not as great as our lawmakers hoped it would be when they framed the new Tariff. It was then believed that the Customs revenue for the year would amount to $100,000,000—whereas it probably did not exceed $70,000,000 or $75,000,000.

COOK vs. GREELEY.

Reported Action of Postmaster Cook, of Chicago, against Hon. Horace Greeley.

On the 5th of January, the *Tribune* published an editorial article headed, "Ike Cook," which embodied grave charges of fraud and corruption against

Mr. Isaac Cook, late Postmaster at Chicago, in connection with a defalcation of a Paymaster Cook, with whom the Postmaster was confounded.

The mistake was discovered early, and an immediate apology, retraction and explanation made conspicuously in the *Tribune*.

This seems not to have satisfied Mr. Isaac Cook, and we understand that his counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., will commence, to-day, in his behalf, a suit for damages in the United States Circuit Court, and that charges for libel will be preferred immediately before the Grand Jury against Hon. Horace Greeley and other members of the *Tribune* Association.

The friends of Mr. Cook claim that a most atrocious libel was uttered by the *Tribune*, for which the Association should be made to pay roundly, and that in the local Courts such prominent individuals of the Association as shall be indicted will certainly be convicted of the charge and sent to State Prison.

The new law says, in relation to libel, that the matter charged must be established clearly in two points:

First—It must be absolute truth.

Second—It must have been printed for justifiable ends.

And these points must be concurrent, so that, however true the statement, unless some good is to be attained, or however good the end desired, unless the averment can be substantiated, there is no excuse.

The *Tribune* admitted the falsity of the charge, and Mr. Cook proposes to show that great damage and no good was done by its publication.

The case will, if carried to issue, attract great attention in political and professional circles, none the less so from the fact that the relations subsisting between Mr. Greeley and the District-Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., are not such as are manifested by bosom friends or philanthropists generally.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Deserters and Leave-of-Absence Men Rapidly Reporting for Duty.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Gen. Wool, the veteran and respected Commandant of the Department of the East, is busily engaged, with his Staff, in fulfilling the orders of his commission from the Government, and so assiduously does he apply himself to his onerous duties, that from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, he seldom is found absent from his office. From the hour at which he commences work until the afternoon his office is crowded with those officers and soldiers, in compliance with the strict injunctions of the orders which he has issued in respect to their absence from their posts of duty. When these appear before him he enters into a minute examination of their separate cases, and evinces the greatest anxiety in regard to the reasons why they have absented themselves from their duties in the field. This is particularly observable in the case of deserters, whom he treats with much sympathy, yet firmly states to them that there is only one alternative left to them, namely, to make immediate preparation for joining their different regiments, or abide the consequences.

This was shown to be the case in many instances yesterday, and his words generally are, "Prepare at once to resume your duties, and there can be no doubt whatever but your wives and families will be looked to and provided for."

To those who voluntarily come forward without excuse or equivocation, he speaks in the most lenient manner, whilst to others who would try to evade his general orders, he is determined and inflexible, informing them that they may try to persist in their disreputable and disloyal course, but that if they do not make atonement for having deserted the ranks, or have taken an undue advantage of the leave of absence given, then the course he has determined will be stringently carried forward.

This procedure, in every instance up to the present, has had the desired effect, and there is no doubt whatever but the General will see the work he has undertaken to perform brought to a satisfactory issue. Gen. Wool is a most humane and considerate general officer, and his acts, since his judicious appointment by the Government, have met with the full sanction and approbation of the War Department.

The more effectually to perform the business to which he has been so properly assigned by the President, and that it may be done in a manner free from public exposure and undue comment, Gen. Wool has hired new and commodious premises, of which he will take possession immediately. These are being fitted up in a proper manner, and the public and private department will be kept separate under the personal inspection and surveillance of the General, and his Assistant Acting Adjutant-General, Major Christensen, who is a thorough-going business officer.

The following

ORDERS

have been issued:

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York City, Jan. 15, 1863.

General Orders, No. 5.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown, United States army, is assigned, in addition to his other duties, to the command of all the troops in the Harbor and City of New-York, including those on Long Island and Staten Island.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
(Signed,) C. T. Christensen,
Major and A. D. C., Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Headquarters New-York Harbor.
Official—H. A. DuPont, First Lieut. and Adjutant Fifth Artillery, A. A. A. General.

Headquarters New-York Harbor, Jan. 21, 1863.

General Orders, No. 4.—1. In obedience to order of Maj.-Gen. Wool, commanding the Eastern Department, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown, Military Commander, in addition to his present duties, assumes command of all the United States troops in the City of New-York and on the islands in the harbor, (including Long and Staten Islands,) except those on Governor's Island. His office in the City is at No. 110 Grand-street.

2. Commanding officers of troops within this District will immediately make to his headquarters a report of their respective commands.

3. Officers, non commissioned officers and privates absent from their respective companies will report to him in person.

4. Leave of absence will in no instance be given by any commander, either to officers or enlisted or enrolled soldiers, for a time exceeding twenty-four (24) hours, nor for more than one officer and four men from a company at the same time.

5. The personal attention of commanding officers is required to the instruction of their respective commands, and to the police of quarters and camps, and the personal cleanliness of their soldiers.

6. Requisitions for Quartermaster's and Commissary stores and clothing will be submitted to him for his inspection and approval; and by authority of the Commanding General, the Quartermasters and Commissaries of the United States Army will make no issues without such approval.

7. The Quartermaster in the City will not furnish any transportation for troops or for individuals, either to or from the City, without the approval on the requisition of the Military Commander.

8. All officers and enlisted men absent without leave, whether well or sick, will immediately report, on pain of the penalties of desertion.

9. No soldier will be allowed to quarter in any of the State Agency headquarters without special permission. State Agents, if any there be, holding appointments or commissions in the United States service, will report in person to the Military Commander for orders.

10. First Lieut. H. A. Du Pont, Adjutant of the Fifth United States Artillery, is the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Military Commander, and will be respected accordingly. By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. BROWN.

H. A. Dupont, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fifth United States Artillery, A. A. A. G.

The "Ira Harris Cavalry Brigade" Nearly Ready for the Field.

The rapidity with which this new brigade has been filled up at a time when, as has been supposed, no more soldiers could be had, except by drafting, is surprising. The formation of the new brigade has been from the commencement under the supervision of Col De Forrest, who raised the intrepid Fifth New-York Cavalry, and commanded it in twenty fights successfully. Neither Ashby's or Stewart's celebrated rebel cavalry ever saw the tail of one of the gallant Colonel's horses, while a fight was in progress. The Fifth has never lost a fight. But in winning so envious a name for the triumphant use of the sabre, the regiment lost many brave men, and when Col De Forrest returned to New-York to organize the new brigade, he left but a skeleton of the glorious old Fifth behind him. Since his return he has recruited it to nearly the standard number. So likewise has he superintended the filling up of the Sixth New York Cavalry, which was also raised by him. The other regiment which he is now raising, in order to form the Ira Harris Brigade, is nearly full, numbering something more than eight hundred at present. By far the greatest portion of his recruits are hardy young men from the country towns, who are used to horseback riding, and who, forming companies in their several localities, come on as such to be mustered in. Col. De Forrest has been quite unwell for some two weeks, from over-exertion, but his officers say he will be able to return to the field with his new brigade in a few days. But few men, in the same position, have done as much for the service as Col. De Forrest.

Court of General Sessions.

Before City Judge McCunn.

ANOTHER CASE OF ALLEGED ARBITRARY ARREST.

The People vs. Philip Lowenthal.—In this case there are features somewhat peculiar and interesting. The statement of the case, as made by the defendant by permission of the Court, was briefly as follows: The defendant was duly appointed First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment New-York Volunteers, and as such was authorized to recruit men and did recruit them. That on the 1st of November last he presented to the Adjutant of the regiment five recruits and obtained from the Adjutant, in the regular way, the enlistment papers, duly approved. With these he went to Mr. Coffin's office, where the bounty was payable, and on presenting the papers, received a check for $300, bounty money, payable at the Park Bank, to which he went and drew the money. While in the bank, he was informed by an officer of the regiment that Col. Burke wanted to see him at headquarters. He went, and Burke demanded the money he had drawn. The defendant refused to deliver it, but was willing to pay the recruits $50 each, but would retain $10 for himself for each recruit, to which he was entitled. On this there was considerable disturbance, and fearing personal violence, he fled toward Gen. Corcoran's quarters, for the purpose of laying the whole case before him. On his way there he was arrested and taken back to Burke's, Burke again demanded the money, and the defendant, again fearing violence, gave it to him. Notwithstanding this, he was treated cruelly. The bugle was torn from his cap, his straps were cut from his coat—he protesting all the time. His clothes were torn from his person and his undershirt taken from his back. He was then ordered to dress, and when he had done so, he was taken to the Provost-Marshal's Office, where accusations were made against him, he not being allowed to know what they were. Then he was taken to Police Superintendent Kennedy, and informed that he was a prisoner, by order of the Marshal. From there he was taken to the House of Detention, where he was kept in confinement twenty-four days, during all of which time he was not informed of the cause of his arrest. A *habeas corpus* was sued out, and he was taken before Judge Barnard. On the return to the writ, an adjournment was requested and granted till the morning. Lowenthal then asked Judge Barnard to protect him in the meanwhile from being carried away to some port. The Judge thereupon directed the officer in charge of Lowenthal not to deliver him up to any authority whatever. Notwithstanding this admonition, Lowenthal was taken from the House of Detention to Jefferson Market—there kept for some five hours, all of which time he was not confronted by his witnesses. He was then taken back to the House of Detention, and the next morning brought before His Honor Judge Barnard. While in the Court-room he was arrested, and again taken before Judge Quackenbush. Lowenthal remained in one room while charges were made against him in another room. He was next put in a cell, where he remained five days. Subsequently he was sent to the Tombs, but is now out on bail, and seeking a trial.

The case was called and the jury impanneled. District-Attorney Stuart stated that, from the testimony in the case, it was clear that the accused had not committed a larceny or any criminal offence, although from the testimony it appeared that the accused was guilty of immoral conduct, and that, under the circumstances, he would not try the case, but would allow the accused to be discharged on his own recognizance.

Defendant's counsel refused the offer, and insisted upon one of two things; either a trial by jury or a *nolle prosequi*. The District-Attorney would not grant either. Defendant's counsel moved to quash the indictment. The Court considered the case a remarkable one, and in the opinion he gave, censured the Grand Jury for finding a bill when there was not evidence sufficient to warrant it. In relation to the claim of the prosecution, that an indictment could not be quashed unless some defect appeared upon its face, the Judge held that in such a case, it was left to the sound discretion of the Court—quoting many authorities to that effect. The Court concluded by deciding that the indictment could not be sustained, and should be quashed.

Before Judge McCunn.

Milton J. Cook, a respectable looking man, about 40 years of age, was placed at the bar of this Court yesterday, charged with committing a rape upon a little colored girl, 8 years of age, named Mary Elizabeth Taylor, at a tenement house in Wooster-street, on the 20th of December last. From the testimony of the girl, it appeared that the prisoner came into the apartments occupied by her mother, on the afternoon of the above date, while the mother was absent, bringing some books in his hands, and after asking the girl if she could read, and receiving a reply in the negative, he asked her to come to him and he would teach her. The prisoner then took the girl upon his lap, and while she was sitting there he committed, or attempted to commit, the offence charged. The mother of the child came home before the prisoner left the house, but nothing was said by the child about the occurrence until after he left, when the child told her story, and the mother immediately procured the arrest of the prisoner, who was found in another house close by.

Dr. Martin Fabenich, who made an examination of the child the same day of the alleged rape, testified that the condition of the child was such as to show that she had recently received injuries from some source, though he could not swear that they resulted from an attempt to commit the crime charged, nor were they sufficient to show that the attempt, if made, was successful.

The testimony adduced, on behalf of the prisoner, showed that he was an agent of the Bible Society, and his business was that of selling bibles and other religious books. He occupied rooms at a lodging-house, No. 512 Broadway, and the inmates of the house gave him a high character as a peaceable, quiet, and unusually religious man.

The prisoner was defended by E. J. Anderson, Esq., who, in summing up the case to the jury, claimed that the charge against his client was wholly unsupported by evidence of a character which entitled it to the least credence; and that the whole story was improbable and absurd. The most that could be said of the case was that it was a mere assault and battery, and this, he said, was the only charge that was made when the defendant was first arrested, but since that an attempt had been made to magnify it into a rape. He claimed that the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal, or, at most, to a conviction for assault and battery.

Mr. O. L. Stewart, Assistant District-Attorney, summed up the case for the people, and claimed that the testimony proved a clear case of guilt against the prisoner, and warranted his conviction of the principal offence charged.

Judge McCunn charged the jury briefly, and instructed them that they were at liberty, under the indictment, to bring in a verdict of guilty of "rape," or of an "assault with intent to commit a rape," or of simple "assault and battery."

The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, returned with a verdict of "assault with intent to commit a rape"—the penalty for which is from two to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

The case of Joel B. Ferguson, indicted for obtaining $10,000 by false pretences, was then taken up, and after impanneling a jury, it being now 3 o'clock, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when the trial will commence.

The Storm.

ITS EFFECT ON THE RIVERS, ON THE SHIPPING, IN THE CELLARS, AND VARIOUSLY.

A great storm fell upon us yesterday morning about the hour of early dawn, and during the entire day and night, with furious blast and blinding rain, continued drearily to drive.

The wind whistled shrilly, and drove great currents of water far up the rivers, causing a tidal rise greater than has been observed here for years. The swollen current, dark and rolling, smashed over the docks and piers, landed the ferry-boats high up almost on a level with the bridges, and threatened to annihilate the protecting piles.

In the upper part of the City, where policemen are less vigilant, the truant waters broke over the piers, rushed through the streets, and poured into cellars, where astonished barrels of provisions, wash-tubs and wood piles waltzed in the excited eddies.

The shipping all along the rivers, moored closely to the wharves, rocked up and down, swayed back and forth, bumped furiously against each others' sides, and angrily tugged at their hawsers.

From arrived pilots we learn that far out to sea the gale was terrific. The waves, unchecked, mounted loftily, roared mightily, and thundered as if with anger. Great damage must necessarily ensue. Our Sound boats reached their destination at an early hour and in safety, but it was not deemed prudent for them to venture out last night.

Locally we are damaged somewhat. Skating was summarily stopped; theatres were empty, lecture-rooms were worse than that; everybody was wet, damp and uncomfortable all day long.

The Board of Education.

The Board of Education held its regular semi-monthly meeting, William E. Curtis, the President, in the chair.

The Finance Committee, Messrs. Smith, Brennan and Webb, reported in favor of the proceedings of the Board of Education being published in the New-York *Transcript* and *Leader*, at the rate of ten cents a line for the first insertion, and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Annexed to the report was a resolution that the proceedings should be published; an amendment was then made that no second insertion should take place without the order of the Board. The resolution as amended was carried.

The Board then adjourned.

The Stanton Street Abortion Case.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY—THE GUILTY PARTY STILL AT LARGE.

Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mrs. Rosa Ahnar, the woman who died at No. 184 Stanton street, on Monday evening last, from the effects of injuries produced by a professional abortionist, a full account of which we published in the *Times* of yesterday. The following is the substance of the testimony:

Henry Ahnar, testified that he was a brother-in-law of deceased; that the husband of deceased was his brother, and that the latter had been connected with the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Volunteers for the past eighteen months, and was at present at the seat of war; that on Saturday night last he called on the deceased and found her sitting up; She said she was very sick; that she was *enceinte* and was going to die. She further said to the witness that she might as well tell him the truth, and thereupon she stated to him, (witness,) that she had been over to see a doctor in Williamsburgh; she did not tell witness who the doctor was, but she showed him a box of pills that she had obtained from him. (The box was here produced and identified.) They were labelled, "Anodyne Pills." Witness then testified that upon making examination of the deceased's trunk, he found therein the address of Dr. S. C. Hanford, of Williamsburgh. On Monday night following, witness called upon his sister-in-law, and found her dead, whereupon he notified the Police of all the facts within his knowledge.

Joseph Naegli, M. D., testified in substance as follows: Was called at about 10 o'clock Sunday night to attend deceased; went to see her, and thought it was a hopeless case; she complained of much pain in the bowels; prescribed some medicine to alleviate the pain; asked her if she was *enceinte*, but she denied it; his diagnosis, from the symptoms, was peritonitis; it was too late to save her when I was called; was present during the *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. Robinson, and was satisfied from the appearance of the viscera, and particularly the uterus, that an abortion had been produced; should judge that the operation had been performed fourteen days previous to death.

Caroline Haeg testified that she resided at No. 184 Stanton-street; the deceased at the time of her death occupied the back room; on Saturday night last she was screaming very loud; she had been sick for eight or ten days previous; when the witness came in deceased was holding to a table in a stooping position, and was unable to move on account of the pain she suffered; deceased asked witness to go for a Doctor, and she went for Dr. Uhl; the Doctor came and prescribed some medicine for her; deceased never intimated to witness that she was *enceinte*; the night previous to her death witness was with her all night; she was in great pain during the whole night, and frequently cried out, "Oh, my mother, my dear mother." The husband of the witness was present, and asked her if she believed in God; deceased replied "yes;" the husband then engaged in prayer with her, and while he was praying, she died.

There were several other witnesses examined, but their testimony did not alter the complexion of the case. Dr. Hanford, of Williamsburgh, was present, and testified that he knew nothing of the woman or the case in question. Under the circumstances the Jury were induced to render the following

VERDICT.

"That the deceased, Rosa Ahnar, came to her death by metro-peritonitis, caused by an abortion; but from the evidence adduced, we are unable to say by whom the abortion was produced."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Result of the Stabbing Affray on the Ship Victoria.—Coroner Ranney yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of Michael Conroy, who died at the New-York Hospital on Tuesday, from the effects of injuries received on the evening of the 14th inst. on the ship *Victoria*, an account of which we published at the time. There were six witnesses examined, including the Captain of the vessel, all of whom concurred in the statement that the colored cook, named Henry Van Valkenburgh, was the person who inflicted the stabs which resulted in the death of the deceased. They did not all see the wounds inflicted, but immediately after the affray they heard the victim say that Van Valkenburgh was the man. When the latter was pointed out to the witness, he ran from the vessel to the dock, and then ran back to the vessel, and suddenly jumped into the water; since which time the offender has not been seen. It is believed that he was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased, Michael Conroy, came to his death by a stab with a knife in the hands of Henry Van Valkenburgh."

Fatal Fall on Shipboard.—Lewis Lyons, a man 23 years of age, born in the United States, died yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by falling down the hold of a vessel lying at Pier No. 45 North River. Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Cooper Union Lectures.—The second lecture in the annual (free) course of lectures, at the Cooper Union, for the advancement of Science and Art, will be given to-night, by E. C. Hines, D. D., LL.D. Admission free.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Standing Committees of the Board of Supervisors.—The organization of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was completed at the last meeting by the announcement of the Standing Committees for the year 1863, as follows: On Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor, Messrs. Dolan, Kirby and Driscoll; on Accounts of County Treasurer, Messrs. Shearon, Peipenbring and Cropsey; on United States Deposit Fund, Messrs. Cheshire, Schenck and Ryder; on Equalization of Assessment Rolls, Messrs. Stilwell, Cheshire, Talbot, Peipenbring and Canavello; on Accounts, Messrs. Bloom, Schenck and Booth; on Jails, Messrs. Shearon, Ryder and Burns; on Penitentiary, Messrs. Herman, Dolan and Magrath; on Almshouse, Messrs. Burns, Gridley and Dolan; on Special and Local Taxes, Messrs. Hanson, Hazzard and Talbot; on General Taxes, Messrs. Schenck, Cropsey and Shearon; on Laws and Applications to the Legislature, Messrs. Bloom, Gridley and Stilwell; on Salaries, Messrs. Magrath, Ford and Canavello; on Courts, Messrs. Bloom, Magrath and Crooke; on Lunatic Asylum, Messrs. Driscoll, Hanson and Ryder; on Grades, Messrs. Burns, Studwell and Hanson; on Accounts of Storekeeper, Messrs. Peipenbring, Driscoll and Ford; on Jurors, Messrs. Stilwell, Studwell, Herman, Kirby and Booth; on Court-house, Messrs. Canavello, Herman, Hazzard, Booth and Ryder.

Admitted to Probate.—The will of Lieut. Clayton Scholes has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Brainard, of Kings County. The deceased was attached to the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, and it is believed lost his life in the first battle of Bull Run. There being some doubts as to his death, every possible inquiry was made, and his friends became convinced that he had not been taken prisoner. Col. Wood, Surgeon Homiston, and Private McBride, of the Fourteenth, was examined. The latter testified that the last time he saw Scholes he was lying on the ground, wounded and pale, and in reply to an inquiry, stated that he was very badly injured, and placed his hand to his side, just above the ribs. Deponent moved him to a hillock, where he left him prostrate and helpless. He was then fast failing. The Colonel and Surgeon testified to seeing him in the thickest of the fight, but never afterward, either dead or alive. The evidence being deemed conclusive, the will was admitted to probate. The deceased was possessed of property amounting in value to $150,000, which, by will made previous to his departure with the regiment, he bequeathed mainly to his brothers, Henry B., and Frederick Scholes, and sister, Lavinia Simpson. Isaac Gerry, of Brooklyn, and James Dixon, of New-York, are the executors.

Burglaries.—The front door of Walker's music store, No. 239 Fulton-street, was broken open on Tuesday night, by means of a jimmy, and the place robbed of musical instruments valued at about $80. The implement with which the door was forced, was found in the morning. One of the prongs was broken off, and it was, therefore, rendered of little use, which may have been the reason for leaving it. Attempts were made to enter the stores of Mr. Jones and Mr. Ayres the same night, but the burglars did not succeed in the enterprise. The office of the Hudson-avenue Ferry Company was likewise entered in a felonious manner, but as all the pennies and tickets had been taken away the evening previous, the burglars had all their trouble for nothing.

Sudden Death of an Aged Lady.—A lady, apparently about 50 years of age, died suddenly at the house of Mr. Bromley, No. 66 Summit-street, on Tuesday evening. She stopped at the house, and complaining of being unwell, was conducted to a sofa, and in a few minutes fell back and expired. Some milk-tickets in her pocket bore the name of Baumberger, which, in the absence of other information, is supposed to be her name. An inquest was held by Coroner Norris, and a verdict of disease of the heart was rendered.

The Democratic Primaries.—The Kings County National Democratic General Committee have fixed Tuesday, the 27th inst., between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., as the time for holding primaries to select three delegates from each Ward and town to the new General Committee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 21, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	95	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	120
5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	95¼	225	do	119⅝
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Con.	88	150	do	119⅝
1,000	Tres. 7 3.10 ℘ ct. Notes......small	101¾	250	do	119⅝
			100	do	119⅝
7,000	do	101⅝	50	do s30	119¾
1,500	do...indorsed	100⅛	100	do s60	119
1,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	102⅝	600	Erie Railway	79
2,000	do	103	1000	do	79½
22,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅝	200	do b10	79½
5,000	U. S. D. N's	145⅝	700	do	79⅝
55,000	do	145⅝	100	do b30	79⅝
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	61⅝	200	do b60	80
12,000	do	61⅝	500	do b30	80
40,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	300	do	79⅞
5,000	do	66⅛	1000	Erie Railway Pref.	106⅜
35,000	do b30	66⅛	300	do	106⅜
500	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	99⅛	100	do b30	106⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo.	67	600	do	106
2,000	Cal. State 7s	130	2200	Hudson Riv. R.	96
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s	114⅝	200	do	96¾
2,000	Buf. N. Y. & E. 1 M	107	100	do b30	97½
2,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	122	3500	Harlem R.	45
1,000	Harlem R. 3d M.	104	500	do	45¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	104	200	do s30	45
26,000	Mich. So. S. F.	113	600	do b60	45⅝
3,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. Bs.	125	50	Harlem R. Pref.	82
1,000	Pac. R. Bs, 7s	60	100	do	83
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	121	100	do	84
500	do	120½	850	do	85
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M pf.	91	100	Nor. & Wor. R.	83
500	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	80	100	do	82¾
5,000	do	78¾	70	do	82
1,000	do	79	100	Reading R. b30	92
10,000	do b30	80	100	do	92
5,000	La C. & Mil. L. G.	31	200	do	91¾
5,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	60	550	Mich. C. R.	98
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	43	150	do	94¾
10,000	do	43⅛	100	do	94½
20,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	91	100	do b30	95
500	do	90⅛	50	Alt. & T. H. Prf.	65
6,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	113	1500	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	64
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.	115	600	do	63⅝
3,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	114	200	do	63⅞
12,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	105	200	do b30	64⅛
2,000	do	104⅛	100	do b30	64
7,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	82	50	do s30	63¼
22,000	do	82⅛	1700	do	63⅝
25,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	83	100	do	63¼
1,000	do	82⅛	520	do	63
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L'd Gr	66	50	do s30	62⅛
20	Bk of America	112	550	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105
64	National Bank	97	25	do	104⅛
55	Bank of Commerce	91⅛	7	Panama R	184⅛
50	Ocean Bank	88	50	do	184
7	Am. Ex. Bank	97	2700	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	70⅛
34	Union Bank	106	1000	do	70⅛
10	Metropolitan Bank	102⅛	100	do	70⅝
45	B'k of New-York	107	200	do b60	71
10,000	American Gold	148⅛	400	do b30	71⅛
20,000	do	148⅛	20	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	175
5,000	do b10	148⅛	6	Gal. & Ch. R.	96⅛
120,000	do	148	850	do	96
10,000	do b30	148⅛	200	Cle. & Toledo R.	95
35,000	do b60	148⅜	476	Chic. & R. I. R.	95
60,000	do	147⅞	150	do	95⅛
250	Cary Imp. Co.	7	450	do	95⅛
150	Canton Comp'y	25⅛	50	do b30	95⅛
500	do	25⅛	50	do b30	96
200	do b10	25⅛	200	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	108
31	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	130	100	do	108⅛
5	do	130½	300	do	109
100	Chic., Al. & St. L. R.	62	100	do b10	109
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	23⅛	100	do b10	109⅛
100	do b30	24	100	P., Ft. W. & C. R	70
200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	166	400	do	70⅛
250	do	165⅛	550	do	71
150	do	165⅛	400	do	71⅛
150	Mil. & P. DuC. R b30	47⅛	600	do b10	71⅛
100	do	47	100	do	71⅛
900	Alt. & T. Haute R.	35	200	do b30	72
300	do	34⅛	550	do	72
			150	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	136

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	95	400	Hud. Riv. R.	96
50,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	95⅛	200	do b10	96
47,000	Tres. 7 3.10 ℘ c. Notes	101⅛	800	Harlem Railroad	47
			1200	do	47⅛
8,000	U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C.	95⅛	300	do b10	48
10,000	U. S. D. N.	145⅛	100	do	47⅝
10,000	do b15	145⅛	600	do b15	48
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	61⅛	200	do	48
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	300	Harlem R Pref.	87
10,000	do	65⅛	150	do	88⅛
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '79	112	250	Reading R.	92
2,000	Erie 4th M. B.	112	700	Michigan Cen. R.	98
14,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	104⅛	300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	104⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m.	91	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	65
5,000	do	92	1500	do	65⅛
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M	72	200	do	65⅛
5,000	do b30	72⅛	500	do	65⅛
10,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	43	400	do	65⅛
1,000	do	43⅛	50	do b10	66
8,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	105	500	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	95
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	91	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R	72
11,000	do	91⅛	500	do	72⅛
10,000	Al. & T. H. In Bd.	80	100	do b30	72⅛
16,000	do	81	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	96
4,500	do	81⅛	750	do	96⅛
20,000	do b30	82	300	do b15	96⅛
5,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	108	50	do	96⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	86	400	Clev. & Tol. R	96
110,000	Amer. Gold	147⅞	700	do	95⅛
50,000	do b3.	147⅞	600	do	95⅛
200	Canton Co	27	1000	do s3	95
800	do	28	200	do b30	95⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.	24	1600	Chic. & R. I. R	96⅛
500	do	24⅛	100	do	96⅛
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	165⅞	100	do	96⅛
50	do	166	200	do b10	96⅛
800	N. Y. Cen. R. R	119⅛	400	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	110
40	do	119⅛	200	do	109⅛
1000	Erie Railway	80⅛	100	Nor. & Wor. R	82⅛
100	do b60	81	150	do	83
200	do s10	80⅛	400	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	67⅛
200	do	80⅛	200	Alt. & T. H. R.	35⅛
400	do	80⅛	100	do b30	36
200	do s30	80⅛	300	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	74
400	do	80⅛	300	do s60	73⅛
1000	do	81	350	do	74⅛
200	Erie R. Pref.	106⅛	500	do	75
600	do	106⅛	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R. s30	46⅛
300	do	106⅛			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. D. Nts	145⅛	650	Harlem R. Pref.	85
60,000	Mo. State 6s	66	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	64
100,000	Amer. Gold	147⅞	300	do	64⅛
65,000	do	147⅞	700	do	64⅛
40,500	do	147⅞	1100	do	65
400	Erie Railway	79⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. G	105
300	do	79⅞	500	Clev. & Pitt. R	71⅛
300	do	80	600	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	72⅛
50	Erie R. Pref.	106⅛	300	do	72⅛
300	do	106⅛	150	Gal. & Chic	96
500	Harlem R	45⅛	1000	Chic. & R. Is. R	95⅛
500	do	45⅛	100	do	95⅞
100	do	45⅛	200	Alton & T. H. P	65

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s......Reg	95⅛	10	Cumb. Coal	24
25,000	Amer. Gold	147⅞	500	do	24⅛
120,000	do	148	100	Hud. R R	96⅛
105,000	U. S. D. Nts	145⅛	100	do	96⅛
15,000	Miss. & Mo. 7 ℘ c. As. Bonds	66	200	do	96⅛
			200	Harlem Railroad	48
10,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	113⅛	400	do	48⅛
50,000	Mo. St. 6s	66	300	do	48⅛
2,000	do	66⅛	1150	do	48⅛
12,000	do	66⅛	500	Harlem R. Pref.	88
250	Bruns. C. L. Co	9⅛	100	do	88⅛
1000	Canton Co	29	100	Mich. Cen. R.	99
350	do	29⅛	100	do	98⅛
100	do	29⅛	350	do	98⅛
800	do	29⅛	2000	M. S. & N. I. R	67
400	do	30	1050	do	66⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co	130	300	do	66⅛
150	N. Y. Central R	120	400	do	66⅛
900	do	120⅛	650	M. S. & N. I. G. S	105⅛
100	do s30	120	100	do	105⅛
200	do	120⅛	100	do	105⅝
100	do s10	120⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R	95⅛
300	Erie Railway	83	1050	do	96
500	do	83⅛	150	Clev. & Pitt. R	73
400	do	83⅛	600	do	73⅛
600	do	83⅛	500	do	73⅛
400	do	83⅛	1700	do	74
2200	do	83⅛	2200	Galena & Chi	97
450	Erie R. Pref	106⅛	600	Clev. & Toledo R	96
6000	do	106⅛	450	Ch. & R. I. R	96⅛
450	do	106⅛	300	do	96⅛
200	do	106⅛	1050	do	96⅛
400	do	106⅛	16	Chic., B. & Q	107⅞
200	do	106⅞	950	Mil. & P. Du Ch	48⅛
1400	do	107	230	do	48⅛
350	do s10	107	500	do	48⅛
400	do b30	107⅛			

Wednesday, Jan. 21—P. M.

In the early part of the day, the Stock Exchange was excited on the Railway Share list beyond precedent in the present month of extravagant speculation. Some of the fancy Shares went up to figures which can only be rationally compared to downright gambling. How long this sort of excitement is to last, it would, perhaps, be unsafe, if not extremely difficult to predict. But that the market has attained a degree of frensy on the Share list which baffles all notions of consistency, compared with other and more substantial and intrinsically more productive Securities on the list, is patent to every calm observer of the varied and enormous operations of the Street. Thus, for example, the Public Stocks of the United States, paying, beyond doubt, 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum *in gold*, equal, at the present premium on Gold to an income in currency of nearly 9 ℘ cent., are neglected at 95@96 ℘ cent., while some of the Western Railway Shares, paying, *at feverish intervals*, 6 ℘ cent. in currency, are selling at about the same figures, and others nearer home, which have paid no dividend at all for nine or ten years past, and promise as little in the future, are snapped up at 85 ℘ cent. Some half dozen Western stocks have been introduced into the market, and command from 60@75 ℘ cent., which have never, since six or eight years, been suspected of dividends of any sort, and which stand behind Second and Third Mortgages, which could not have been cashed at 25 or 30 cents on the dollar a year or eighteen months ago.

To all this it may possibly be replied, that the wide discrepancy between such bold fancies and the credit of the Government of the United States, is owing to the fault or short-comings of the Administration at Washington. But we confess we cannot see it in this light. The United States Government has never, in its history of seventy years, failed to pay or provide for both the principal and interest upon its Funded obligations. So ample is the present provision on this point, from the single source of the Customs Revenue, that scarcely one-third of the yearly income from this source is now required to meet the demand. And from the comparatively low price of the Funded Stocks of the Government, we might refer with some degree of force, in ordinary seasons of investment and speculation, to the market rates for the one-year Treasury paper in the shape of Certificates of Indebtedness, interest payable in Gold, and to the Treasury Bonds which bear 7.30 ℘ cent. interest, also payable in Gold, the principal payable in the same Currency, were employed in buying fancy Shares at the extraordinary advance referred to.

The price of Gold Coin has not moved materially either way since last night. The speculators for the rise, while indulging calculations of a higher premium, are not disposed to increase their lines. On the other hand, sellers are not pressing their offers at the current bids of 147⅞@148 per cent. There is more firmness in Customs United States Notes, which approach the price of Gold more nearly from day to day. The Railway Bonds were again generally higher.

The Shares of the Pacific Mail Company have gone up 10 ℘ cent. since the safe arrival of the last California packet. The Stock is strongly held even at the present high premium—one reason for which, not heretofore alluded to, is that the large gross income of the concern is received full three-fourths in Gold Coin, as in the case of the Panama Company. The premium on this alone, at the present rate for Gold, is an important gain to the net results of the business of the line, on which 5 ℘ cent. *quarterly* is now declared and paid to the Shareholders. The Shares of the Panama Company have nearly disappeared from the market. Of the Capital of 50,000 Shares, less than a single thousand is now held by Brokers.

At the Second regular Board and later in the afternoon the market continued buoyant and the excitement, on most descriptions, ahead of last night. The following prices were made, in comparison with our last quotations. The market was greatly excited, and the bidding 2@3 ℘ cent. on many descriptions above the printed sales at the Second regular Board. The prices of Erie Common Shares went up to 83¾ ℘ cent. The rise in old Harlem Shares since yesterday is 6 ℘ cent., and on the Preference Shares 7 ℘ cent.:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	147¼	147⅞	Harlem	42½	48⅛
U. S. C. H. Notes	144⅛	145⅛	Harlem Pref.	81⅛	88⅞
Tennessee	62	62	Mich. Central	98	98⅛
Missouris	65⅛	66⅛	Mich. Southern	62⅛	66⅛
N. Y. Central	119⅛	120⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	105⅛	105⅛
Erie	79	83⅛	Illinois Central	94⅛	96
Erie Preferred	105⅛	107	Pittsburgh	70⅛	73⅛
Hudson	95⅛	96⅛	Galena	96⅛	97
Toledo	95⅛	95	Rock Island	95⅛	95
Pacific Mail	156	167	7-30 ℘ Cents	101⅛	96⅛

The following were the only bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares. But few parcels are offered at any figures. We learn that the Bank Superintendent, Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, has called for a return of the amount of U. S. Stocks and Treasury paper and U. S. Notes, of every description, held by the City Banks on 19th inst.:

Ocean	88	Shoe and Leather	99
American Exchange	97	St. Nicholas	90
Bank of the Republic	103⅛	Commonwealth	83
Bank North America	96	Importers and Traders'	97
Metropolitan	102⅛	Park	115

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows. The fresh advance is quite general:

N. Y. Central 6s	114⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds	43⅛
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1sts	107	Lack. & W. Bonds	115
Hudson firsts, '69	120	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	120
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	121⅛	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	115
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	115	Tol. & Wab. firsts	108
Harlem thirds, '68	104	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69, '72	121	Gal. & Chi. 1sts extend	120
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	124	Gal. & Chic. seconds	110
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	124	Chi. & Rock Island 1sts	118
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	104	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	113
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	114
Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	60	Pitts., Ft. W. & C 2ds	105
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds	30⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	82⅛
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	105
Chi. & N. W. Gr. B. ext.	94	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	98	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83
Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass	72		

The price for Money to the Brokers is 6 ℘ cent., the demand active, but supply easy to established firms, or where the collaterals are entirely satisfactory. The price of Gold being almost the same as yesterday, the Exchange on London is, as last quoted, 162½ ℘ cent. for first-class Bankers' Bills. The Exports of Produce this week amount to $3,131,000, which, together with the California Gold Bullion shipped direct from San Francisco to London, and to be drawn against from New-York, afford a good supply of Bills.

The earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the

Six months ending Dec. 1, 1862, were	$1,188,967 22
Less operating expenses, interest, &c.	721,878 79
Net	$467,088 43

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 6,575 bbls. Flour, 256 bbls. and 539 bags Corn Meal, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 100 bushels Corn, 1,110 bushels Rye, 6,288 bushels Barley, 29,978 bushels Oats, 2,966 bushels Malt, 4,725 pkgs. Provisions, and 224 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $7 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand, while other kinds have been quiet. We quote Java at 34c.@35c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 30½c.@32½c.; Rio at 28c.@31½c., and St. Domingo at 28c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, to-day, at full prices. Middlings, 75½c.@76c. ℘ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel have been in good demand at firm prices. Salmon and Herring have not varied.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at rising prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 18,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to choice extra State at $6 75@$7 10, chiefly at $6 75 @$6 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 25@$7 35 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 70
Extra State	6 75	@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 25	@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 40	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 10	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is in good request at full rates: sales 1,750 bbls. at $7 15@$7 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 80@$9 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 25@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues unaltered: sales 1,150 bbls. Extra at $6 95@$8 35 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $3 95@$4 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 65@$4 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 5 @$2 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and has again advanced slightly. Sales, since our last, of 146,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 71@1 79; Amber Western at $1 60@$1 62; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 5 @$1 50; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 5 @$1 5 , Milwaukee Club, at $1 [illegible], Chicago Spring at $1 36@$1 46 ℘ bushel. Corn continues brisk and buoyant. Sales since our last, 161,000 bushels, at 83c.@86c. for shipping Mixed Western; 81c.@84c., for Eastern do.; 72c. [illegible]. Rye is inactive at 98c.@1 05, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canada, at 69c.@70c.; Western, at 69c.@71c.; State, at 71c.@72c., and Jersey, at 65c.@68c., ℘ bushel. Barley is in less request, at $1 42½@$1 35 ℘ bushel. Sales 1,250 bushels. Small lots of Malt were sold at $1 60 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request, at 90c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in less demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been freely purchased at very full prices.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand at buoyant rates.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans was purchased to the extent of 350 bbls. at 32c.@40c. for old, and 54c.@55c, for new ℘ gallon. Other kinds were inactive.

OILS—A fair inquiry exists for the principal kinds, including Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 72½. Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c., Linseed at $1 30@$1 32. Crude Petroleum at 23c.@24½c., and refined do. at 40c.@43c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request, for immediate and future delivery, at uniform prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,300 bbls., at $14 62½@$14 75 for old Mess; $15 for do., newly inspected; $16 25@$16 37½ for new Mess, deliverable in June, and $11 25@$13 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in good request, at 7¼c.@8½c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5⅞c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues in active request, at 7½c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.; sales 2,000 boxes. Lard is less buoyant; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues in good request, at previous prices; sales, since our last, 450 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 10c.@13c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 230 bags East India, part at $7 50@$7 68¾ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 1,200 mats Cassia at 44c.; and 250 bags Pepper, part at 24½c.@25c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 620 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10½c.@11c., and Cuba at 10¼c.@10⅝c.; with 600 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 ℔s. at 11c.@11¼c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,200 bbls. at 40c.@50c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet again, to-day. For Liverpool—1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 56,000 bushels Grain, at 6¾d.@7d. ℘ bushel; 2,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 30s., and 60s., by packet and steamer, ℘ ton. For London—3,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 200 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ℘ tc., and 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 6d.@8s. ℘ bbl.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 21. Reported exclusively for the New-York Times, by M. W. Starin & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 280 Duane-street. Our quotations are for sound merchantable property, in good clean packages.

BUTTER.

The great activity and the general advance in prices in the produce market, noted in our last issue, has continued to be the marked features of the past week's trade. Prices rule steadily in favor of the seller, and the extraordinary rates required, have the effect, in many cases, of stopping transactions. Butter continues to be less affected by the general rise in prices than any other article in the produce market, However, the continued high rate of exchange, and limited concessions on the part of holders of fine grades of Butter, have induced exporters to resume their transactions, and a fair trade and much better feeling is the result. The business for home trade is fairly active, and extra qualities for consumption are found to be scarce. The demand for California is steady, but the inducements are not sufficient to create any rush of Butter shipments in that quarter. The market closes firmly, and our last week's quotations are unaltered:

Orange County pails	24	@28
Half-tubs—fresh dairy	24	@28
Firkins—choice Fall made	24	@25
Firkins—choice State dairies	24	@25
Welsh tubs—choice State dairies	23	@24
Welsh tubs—fair State dairies	21	@22
Firkins—choice Northern Pennsylvania dairies	22	@23
Firkins—good Western Reserve and Penn. fair	17	@21
Grease Butter—"original packages"	10	@12
Roll Butter, State	18	@20
Roll Butter, Western	16	@18

CHEESE.

The export demand for Cheese has been steady and active during the past week, under the double stimulant of favorable advices from abroad and high rates of exchange. The stock of Cheese on this market has, in consequence, become so light that extra prices are demanded by the few holders willing to sell, while others are "out of market." Western Cheese and low grades of Cheese are not to be found in quantities sufficient to notice, and our quotations of those grades are nominal. The market closes very firm and somewhat excited:

State Dairies—extra	13½	@14
State Diaries—fair to good	11	@12
Western Reserve and Pennsylvania—extra	11	@12
Western Reserve and Penn.—fair to good	9	@11
English Dairy	12	@13½
Pine Apple	13½	@16

POULTRY AND GAME.

The receipts of Poultry and Game for the past week have been very light, and better paying prices are now current.

The demand is active and all really good lots command ready sale at our following quotations:

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, by the package, ℘ ℔	$ 11	@$ 13
Fowls, by the package, ℘ ℔	10	@ 11
Chickens, by the package, ℘ ℔	11	@ 12
Ducks, by the package, ℘ ℔	10	@ 11
Geese, by the package, ℘ ℔	8	@ 10

GAME.

Venison, saddles, ℘ ℔	$ 10	@$ 11
Venison, carcass, ℘ ℔	8	@ 9
Partridges ℘ pair	75	@ 87½
Prairie Chickens ℘ pair	75	@ 87½
Canvass Back Ducks ℘ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Woodcock ℘ pair	50	@ 62
Teal Duck ℘ pair	25	@ 31
Black Duck ℘ pair	31	@ 38
Wild Pigeon ℘ doz.	75	@ 87½
Quail ℘ doz.	1 75	@ 2 00
Squabs ℘ doz.	1 50	@ 1 75
Plover ℘ doz.	1 25	@ 1 50
English Snipe, ℘ dozen	1 25	@ 1 50
Wild Turkey, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12½

EGGS.

Fresh Eggs are coming to market more freely and prices are reduced.

The demand is active at quotations.

Limed Eggs continue plenty and dull. We quote:

Actual count of Sound Eggs:

State and Jersey, ℘ dozen	20	@ 21
Western, ℘ dozen	—	@ 20
State Preserved, ℘ dozen	15	@ 16
Western Preserved, ℘ dozen	14	@ 15

BEANS AND PEAS.

The market for beans and peas continues steady and active, with firm prices. A fair business has been done at our quotations:

No charge for package.

Marrows, ℘ bushel of 62 ℔s	$2 70	@$2 80
Kidneys, ℘ bushel of 62 ℔s	2 70	@ 2 80
Mediums, ℘ bushel of 62 ℔s	2 50	@ 2 60
Mixed lots, ℘ bushel of 62 ℔s	2 25	@ 2 62
Peas, Canada, ℘ bushel	1 00	@ 1 05
Peas, Black Eyed State, ℘ bushel	1 05	@ 1 10

POTATOES.

The decline noted in our last in potatoes has been partially recovered, and the market is firm and active at the following rates:

Dykemans, ℘ bbl	$1 50	@$1 75
Mercers, ℘ bbl—good to choice	2 25	@ 2 50
Peach-blows, ℘ bbl—good to choice	1 50	@ 2 00
Buckeyes, ℘ bbl—good to choice	1 50	@ 1 75
Junes, ℘ bbl—good to choice	1 38	@ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes, ℘ bbl—good to choice	3 00	@ 3 50
Western Reds, ℘ bbl	1 25	@ 1 38
Neva Scotia, ℘ bushel	—	@ 50

FRUIT.

The demand for apples continues fair, but the market has not yet recovered from its late depression. In other domestic fruit there is no change to note. We quote:

APPLES

Baldwins, ℘ bbl	$1 50	@ $1 87½
Greenings, ℘ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Spitzenbergs, ℘ bbl	1 50	@ 2 25
Pound Sweets, ℘ bbl	1 50	@ 1 87½
Newtown Pippins, ℘ bbl	1 75	@ 2 75
Common Apples, ℘ bbl	0 75	@ 1 25
Mixed Lots Western, ℘ bbl	1 62	@ 1 75
Lady Apples, ℘ bbl	4 50	@ 6 00

GRAPES, &c.

Isabel ℘ ℔	$ 3	@$ 5
Catawbas, ℘ ℔., choice	5	@ 7
Cranberries, (Eastern,) ℘ bbl	10 00	@ 11 00
Cranberries, (Western,) ℘ bbl	6 00	@ 8 00

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried apples are in better demand, and prices are a shade better. Some heavy lots have changed hands at our quotations, and the market closes firm. Dried peaches and small fruits continue in very light supply, and all good parcels command ready sale on arrival:

Apples, New, Ohio and State, ℘ ℔	5½	@ 6
Apples, Old, Ohio and State, ℘ ℔	3½	@ 4½
Plums, new, ℘ ℔	11	@13
Cherries, new, pitted, ℘ ℔	19	@20
Raspberries, new, black, ℘ ℔	17	@19
Blackberries, new, ℘ ℔	10	@12
Peaches, State, new, ℘ ℔	16	@18
Peaches, unpeeled	7	@ 9
Peaches, Western peeled	14	@16

SUNDRIES.

Hickory Nuts, ℘ bushel	$1 00	@$1 50
Chesnuts, ℘ bushel	5 00	@ 5 50
Black Walnuts, ℘ bushel	50	@ 75
Onions, White, ℘ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions, Yellow, ℘ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions, Red, ℘ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions, Dutch, ℘ 100	4 00	@ 4 50
Squashes, ℘ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Turnips, Rutabaga, ℘ bbl	1 00	@ —
Barley Malt, prime, ℘ bushel	1 60	@ [illegible]
Barley Malt, fair to good, ℘ bushel	1 50	@ [illegible]
Beeswax, pure Yellow, ℘ ℔	40	@ 41
Broom Corn, in bales, ℘ ℔	7	@ 8
Ginseng, Western, ℘ ℔	58	@ 63
Cider, new, ℘ gallon	7	@ 10
Honey, White Clover, glass caps, ℘ ℔	18	@ 20
Honey, White Clover, wood boxes, ℘ ℔	12	@ 14
Honey, Buckwheat, wood and glass, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12
Vinegar, Cider, ℘ gallon	10	@ 12½
Dressed Hogs, heavy corn-fed, ℘ ℔	6¼	@ [illegible]
Dressed Hogs, light corn-fed, ℘ ℔	6¼	@ [illegible]
Feathers, live Geese, ℘ ℔	42	@ 45
Maple Sugar, New Crop, ℘ ℔	10	@ 12

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE CHIMNEY CORNER—THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT—SOMEBODY ELSE.

WALLACK'S—PAULINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Com. NUTT, &c., at all hours—COLLEEN BAWN afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN ARENA—CLASSIC AND MODERN GYMNASTICS.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

CLINTON HALL, (Astor Place)—ELECTRO PSYCHOLOGY.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have rumors this morning that Gen. BURNSIDE has crossed the Rappahannock—that a great battle is being fought—that Gen. BURNSIDE has flanked the rebel position—and that Gen. HOOKER has been mortally wounded. As yet, however, they are *only* rumors.

The verdict in the case of Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER, contrary to expectations, is against that officer. He is found guilty of the charges against him, and is consequently cashiered and dismissed from the service.

We have an account of a dashing reconnoissance near Fort Caswell, N. C., during which twenty-five of our men captured a rebel earthwork manned by a company of infantry.

Official reports received at Gen. MITCHELL'S headquarters in Nashville, give the total of casualties in the engagements at Murfreesboro up to Friday evening as 983 killed and 5,433 wounded. On the other hand, correspondents who claim to have had access to the reports of the different corps commanders, state that in the left wing the total of killed and wounded was 3,354; missing, 1,200; in the centre, 2,038 killed and wounded; missing, 450; and in the right wing—missing, 2,092, killed and wounded, 3,494. Of officers, 102 were killed, and 370 wounded; of enlisted men, 1,000 were killed, and 7,400 wounded, which, with about 4,000 missing, make the aggregate of the loss about 13,000.

Gen. GRANT is seizing all the steamboats upon which he can lay his hands in the vicinity of Memphis. Teams also have been pressed into the service indiscriminately, and on Jan. 15, fourteen regiments were *en route* southward.

Four boat-loads of prisoners, captured at Arkansas Post, were expected at Memphis on Jan. 16.

Brig.-Gen. ASBOTH has been assigned to the command of Columbus, Ky. It is reported that Brig.-Gen. DAVIES has been ordered under arrest for his misconduct in ordering the guns at New-Madrid and Island No. 10 to be spiked, when there was in reality no danger of an attack from the rebels.

Richmond advices represent that preparations are on foot in that city for the construction of several formidable gunboats, to be built of heavy live oak timber and then mailed with iron.

Gen. WOOL has been requested by Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to look after the defences of Boston harbor. It is probable that he will soon visit Boston for that purpose, and that additional guns will be mounted on the forts defending the harbor.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the credentials of Mr. SUMNER, re-elected from Massachusetts, and Mr. WALL, just elected from New-Jersey for an unexpired term, were presented. After some business of no particular importance, the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up. The motion to lay it on the table was rejected. Mr GRIMES' substitute repealing the original act establishing the Court was also rejected. A long debate took place on the merits of the bill under consideration, in the course of which the subject of the paymnet of the soldiers was touched upon—Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, contending that Congress was in no way responsible for the failure to pay them. The Court of Claims bill was finally passed, with the provision for two additional Judges stricken out. A resolution offered by Mr. HALE, declaring that CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Commodore VAN BRUNT and CHAS. A. HASWELL, who fitted out the transports for the Banks Expedition, are guilty of negligence in the duty assigned them, and that the commission exacted by F. J. SOUTHARD was a violation of agreement, and should be refunded, was laid over,—and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the matter of Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, was again under consideration. The appeal of Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, against the decision by the Chair, made on Tuesday, was laid on the table. The vote by which the Election Committee's resolution was passed was then reconsidered, and the whole question was again thrown open for debate. It was finally agreed to postpone the resolution until the 3d of March next. The Senate's amendments to the Military Academy bill were all concurred in. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole, the debate being general.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BELL was elected President *pro tem.* for the session. A number of bills were reported upon, but none of them of much importance. Notice was given of a bill to remove the Capital to the geographical centre of the State. Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message was made the special order for Wednesday evening next. After an Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly, contrary to expectation, no attempt was made to elect a Speaker, a mutual agreement being made to adjourn until 12 o'clock to-day, when, it is thought, the Democrats will move a further adjournment until Monday. There is now much talk among the Democrats about agreeing upon compromise candidates. Gov. SEYMOUR is understood to condemn the extreme course of his friends.

GENERAL NEWS.

We have advices from Mexico to the 22d ult., which are important. Congress adjourned on the 15th, with the full determination of prosecuting the war against the French to the bitter end. The French, contrary to the reports which have before reached us by way of Havana, had not advanced upon Puebla, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of teams and mules. The most active preparations were in progress in Puebla for their reception—new works of defence being thrown up at all points.

It appears to be an impossibility for any Governor to get along a great while with the Mormons without quarreling with them. A year ago, it will be recollected, Gov. DAWSON suddenly left Salt Lake City for the East, after a residence of a few weeks among the Saints, in which he managed to incur much hostility, and now we hear from our correspondent that Gov. HARDING has fallen out with the Mormon Legislature—the breach being complete so far as courtesy is concerned. It is stated that the Governor has managed in some manner to offend the Mormon susceptibility to such a degree that his retirement will probably be a necessity.

Bark *Kate*, Capt. LUPRELLE, from Buenos Ayres Nov. 27, arrived here yesterday morning. In Buenos Ayres nothing of consequence has occurred since the sailing of the last French packet. The country is getting on very well under the government of Gen. MITRE, and commerce begins to revive. At Montevideo some disturbances took place lately, in consequence of a supposed conspiracy against the Government. Many persons were arrested, and among others Capt. SCURRIANO, of the Argentine steamer *Menay*, when about to leave for Buenos Ayres. The general opinion is that this alarm will soon be over, as there is apparently no cause for it.

The public anxiety to hear Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS' "Amen to the Proclamation," was proof against the terrible storm of last evening, and Cooper Institute was filled. Mr. PHILLIPS gave one of his most polished addresses, the burden of which was that the liberation and arming of the slave will prove the salvation of the Republic.

The Board of Education held its regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, WM. E. CURTIS, Esq., in the chair. A resolution was passed to the effect that the proceedings of the Board of Education should be published in the New-York *Transcript* and *Leader*.

In the case of HENRY OLIVER, tried before the Court of Oyer and Terminer for manslaughter, in killing the second mate of the ship *Francis B, Cutting*, the jury, after being out all Tuesday night, returned into Court yesterday morning, and announced their inability to agree upon a verdict. They were accordingly discharged, and the prisoner remanded for a new trial. By a remarkable coincidence, the ship *Francis B. Cutting* yesterday arrived at this port, having put back in distress. An important witness for the Government was on board of her, and a warrant for his arrest was issued yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, MILTON J. COOK was convicted of an assault, with intent to commit a rape upon a colored girl, 8 years of age, named MARY ELIZABETH TAYLOR. The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday. The case of JOEL B. FERGUSON, charged with obtaining $10,000 by false pretences, was commenced, and will be continued at the opening of the Court this morning.

The Stock Exchange was again excited yesterday, with a further large advance in the Railway Shares. Gold 147¾@148, about the same as on Tuesday. Exchange, 162½ ℘ cent.

Business was much restricted by the storm yesterday. Breadstuffs, Provisions, Whisky and Tallow were in good request at firmer prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Molasses, Hides, Teas, Oils, and the principal kinds of Fish. Cotton, Hay, Hops and Tobacco, were moderately dealt in. The freight engagements were limited, and mainly for British ports.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.—We have every reason to congratulate the country on the operation past and prospective of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In another column we publish Mr. Commissioner BOUTWELL'S first official report, which affords abundant proof both of the administrative efficiency with which he has discharged his trust, and of the ultimate certain success of our new system of internal taxation as a source of public revenue.

"One tax," says SISMONDI, "is preferable to another in proportion as it employs a less numerous body of officers, and as the cost of collection forms a smaller per centage of the total revenue." Tried by this rule, our new excise tax is a great success. The French internal taxes cost 10 per cent. for collection, the English 4¼ per cent., while ours costs less than 2¼ per cent. Again, the French tax collectors amount to several thousands, the English to 5,457, while our entire body of collectors and assessors, with their clerks, deputies and assistants, number no more than 3 882. This contrast is all the more gratifying because from the sparseness of our population, and the extensive area of the country, we might have reasonably expected for the first year, at any rate, a less favorable report. Of course the number of officers will be somewhat augmented as the business of the Bureau becomes more heavy, and the important practical suggestions, recently made by the Commissioner, are more fully adopted. But there is no doubt that, so far as the loyal States are concerned, the expenses incident to collection will be kept far below the English standard of 4¼ per cent.

According to the estimates given in the report, the stamp duties will produce during the year fifteen millions of dollars, and the other internal taxes nearly sixty-two millions. Next year it is believed the amount will be doubled, as the entire fiscal machinery will then be in full operation. Hence one hundred and fifty millions may probably be relied on from this source, as estimated in the recent financial report of Mr. CHASE.

This progressive increase is in accordance with the great principle of fiscal science, which directs us wherever a nation has not been used to a particular kind of fiscal burden, to tax gently at first, and to increase the weight by degrees, as the nation is able to bear it. Fiscal contributions for the support of a popular Government, if they be well laid and equitably distributed, form, as is proved by the example of England, no serious hindrance to the growth of national wealth. The nations which have been most heavily burdened with taxation have often been precisely those which have made the most rapid progress in opulence, productiveness and power.

The New Rumors of Mediation.

There is another rumor afloat of an intention on the part of the Emperor of the French to repeat his offer of mediation. The story is not in itself unlikely, because the *Moniteur*, in commenting on addresses recently presented to the Emperor from some of the distressed cotton districts, hinted broadly that those who were interested in the restoration of peace in America might count on his "perseverance" in the course on which he had entered. In addition to this, it must not be forgotten that the battle of Fredericksburgh has occurred since he last brought forward his proposition, and has furnished him with a new argument in favor of its repetition.

An armistice, such as the Emperor has proposed, would furnish the South with supplies, breathing time, and six months longer of that *de facto* independence which has all along constituted its strongest claim to foreign recognition. The same delay would, moreover, strengthen the hands of the so-called "peace" party at the North, and familiarize the public with the idea of National separation. It would render most of our gigantic naval preparations useless, by postponing the blow we are now ready to strike by means of our new navy, and would consume in inactivity six months of the period for which the troops now under arms have been enlisted—at what cost and risk we all know. In short, no matter in which way we look at the scheme, as M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS has propounded it, it foreshadows an issue to the contest in the highest degree disastrous and humiliating for the United States. No amount of turgid rhetoric expended upon the "traditional policy" of France, her "ancient friendship for the United States," or LOUIS NAPOLEON'S desire to keep us intact, in order to balance the naval power of England, will get rid of the hard facts of the case. It is to be hoped that the public here will eventually come to see what the public in Europe, except the English Gallophobists, have seen for the last ten years, that the keystone of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S policy is a close alliance, and as far as possible, concert of action with England, and that to this he is ready to sacrifice everbody, except the Pope. He has left nothing undone to strengthen the bonds of peace between the two countries, and the only sacrifice he exacts from England, is the concession to France of the leadership in all their joint enterprises. There could not, in connection with this theory of his aims, be a more significant fact than that which the British revenue returns have just revealed, viz: that France is fast taking our place since the war began as a customer of England. Under the new treaty, English exports to the United States amounted in 1860 to £16,628,902; in 1861 to £7,044,592; in 1862 to £9,938,549. To France during the same years respectively they amounted to £3,986,544; £5,920,359, and £7,207,769.

There is, in short, nothing in his past history, and nothing in his policy, as far as anything is known of it, to lead us to doubt for one moment that he desires to mediate, if supported by England, and that it would not concern him very much, if the war were only stopped, and the markets reopened, whether the permanent dismemberment of the Union were one of the results of his interference or not.

But neither mediation nor [illegible] mean intervention. They have for two years been confounded by a large portion of the public, and this confusion has led to a good deal of talk about our foreign policy which does not do much honor to our national perspicacity. The effect of either mediation or recognition will depend entirely on the way in which we receive them. For mediation to have any value whatever, beyond the paper it would consume, we must consent to recognize the mediator and listen to his advice. Whether we are prepared to do this or not, the people know as well as we do. For that portion of them who are cheering for JEFFERSON DAVIS, hailing the prospect of being conquered by him with delight, and gloating over every chance of bankruptcy and ruin which they can detect from day to day, we can answer already. Whatever bids fair to degrade us in the eyes of mankind they will accept with open arms. That other and larger portion, who love honor and their country more than they hate negroes, will say their say in the matter when the proper time comes, and we fancy we know what it will be.

There is, however, no probability that the French Emperor will propose mediation to us directly, unless England joins him. Her adhesion would not only give greater weight to the proposition, but give him that leadership in a joint enterprise which, as we have already said, is the great object of his ambition, and places France in a position highly flattering to the *amour propre* of the French people. That England will do nothing of the kind, however, is at this moment more certain than ever it was. She wishes this war to end in the disruption of the Union, without her interference in any shape or form, and her leading men are convinced that it will so end. That the South will break loose from us by her own strength, is a proposition which all the leading minds of England, whether friendly to us or not, have embraced with a certainty of which we here have no notion. To interpose, therefore, in any way, would, they are satisfied, simply irritate us, without altering or hastening the result by one iota. Moreover, all material inducements to meddle in the quarrel, if they ever existed, have disappeared. The loss of our cotton, so far from ruining her, or exciting a revolution, has been reduced to a question of temporary support for two or three hundred thousand paupers. The revenue during the last year has increased by over two millions sterling. France is taking our place as a market for her goods, and the supplies of cotton from Egypt, Jamaica, and the East Indies are steadily increasing. In fact, all the growers and speculators are now basing their calculations on the theory that this war will last two years longer, and end in the ruin of the South, or at least of Slavery. And though last, not least, the President's action with regard to Slavery, however it may be received by Mozart Hall, has roused the masses of the English people in our favor, and a reaction is taking place which bids fair to drown the sneers and abuse of the *Times* and *Saturday Review*, in a roar of hearty applause.

Seaworthy Iron-Clads.

A good many naval problems have been solved off Cape Hatteras. It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the few hours of tempest there, when the *Monitor* went down, with reference to the whole subject of naval defences. The *Monitor* indeed went down, and settled alongside the *Central America* and the other weak vessels that have nestled snugly on that sea-bottom since coasting began, and from similar causes; but the *Passaic* and the rest rode out the storm, although their decks were but eighteen inches out of water. High sides, then, are not a necessary feature of a seaworthy vessel. A great billow did not roll over them from stem to stern and swallow them up at a gulp. So long as the welts and rivets of her hull held on, the cabin of the *Monitor* even was as dry as the saloon of the *Adriatic*. At the first tidings of her loss, there were most gloomy apprehensions. The last hope of constructing a vessel that would carry armor thick enough, because small in area, to stand modern ordnance, was slender. But when it turned out that the *Monitor* only leaked full from weakness, instead of being simply swallowed up in the trough of the sea, patriotic regret at her loss was more than compensated by professional satisfaction at her design.,

A few facts and considerations establish the value of this costly experiment, and teach a lesson which our contractors, outside the official bureau, at least, will hardly overlook.

The science of iron-clad ship-building may be divided into two grand systems: 1st, complete protection by armor; and, 2d, concentrated protection—that is to say, with a given displacement and armor-carrying power, let their protection spread over the whole length and height of an ordinary vessel—and second, thick protection confined to certain vital parts of it. The *Agincourt* class in England, *La Gloire* and the *Galena* are examples of the first system. They are certainly as strong in one spot as in another, but the best of them is not proof in any spot against the heaviest ordnance. To remove the plating from their extremities, where there is no buoyancy to support it, and spread it over the middle portion, would not only make a stronger and easier sea vessel, but double the thickness and quadruple the resistance of the protection, with the same cost, displacement and speed; which brings us to the second system, of which the English *Warrior*, and more especially the *Favourite*, class are examples. The unprotected parts of such a vessel are not proof against grape or round shells, but if a proper system of shot-proof decks and water-tight bulkheads is provided *under* them, they may be carried entirely away in action without mortally injuring the vessel or putting her out of action. This system, then, is an improvement, but is it sufficient, or likely to be adequate when the experimental guns of one campaign become the standard ordnance of the next? In common with the first system, it has the high sides, rising ten or fifteen feet above water. Shot-proof or not, these sides have to be wave-proof, and to embody in frame and deck the usual weight of an iron ship, every pound of which reduces speed. Beside this, the battery is not only small in extent, but limited in range to a few degrees on either broadside. All fore-and-aft and swivel guns must be unprotected or abandoned, even the guns in the protected central casemate of a vessel cannot rake her own 'tween decks. Deprived of the power of dealing heavy blows while chasing and retreating, even an iron-clad is placed at a disadvantage, especially in encountering blockade runners.

To perfect our defences, another advance was necessary. The whole vessel—the whole top-hamper above the water, excepting only the battery—must be dispensed with. And this, in a greater degree than the turret, was the distinguishing feature of the *Monitor*. Of course, a mere raft, projecting a few inches out of water, would carry a turret or other battery, well enough, on a mill-pond. However such vessels would answer in rivers and harbors, their ability to weather a gale was very generally discredited. Seas would sometimes mount and crush in the high sterns of ordinary steamers; how long then, would a flat raft, with some hundreds of tuns of machinery hanging below it, remain visible in a sea way? And since the greater part, certainly of an iron-clad navy, must coast in bad weather, if not cross the ocean, the high-sided *Galena*, *Ironsides* and *Roanoke* were constructed, and are every one of them, not only prominent marks to shoot at, but thin skins to penetrate. So it appeared that seaworthiness must be sacrificed to protection, or protection to seaworthiness.

But the gale off Hatteras relieved us from that dilemma. It proved that the ordinary proportions of a sea-going ship could be omitted for the sake of devoting the whole buoyancy to carrying concentrated and hence impenetrable armor. The sea, indeed, made a clean breach over the deck of the *Monitor*, and would doubtless have swallowed her up in a moment, if there had been bulwarks to retain it there. If a deck close to the water is instantly covered by a wave, it is as instantly uncovered, before its gravity has time to do any damage. Beside, the over-hanging sides lifted to the sea, and rode over the bulk of the waves, instead of under it. With a deck 18 to 30 inches out of water, and a streak of armor below it too narrow to be hit, once in a hundred times at moderate range, and not a ton of weight above it except the turret or battery, there is hardly any limit to the thickness and impenetrability of the armor that even a small vessel can carry. At least, the problem of resistance becomes simpler than the problem of attack, since the gunmaker's difficulties increase with every pound he adds to his charges, while the shipbuilder is limited only by the cost of greater size and buoyancy. But without changing these elements, the unnecessary armor above water, say ten feet in height, upon such a vessel as the *Agincourt*, would make a Monitor turret thirty feet in diameter, and above three feet in thickness. In addition to this, there is nothing to obstruct the range of turreted guns in any direction.

Still, the *Monitor* foundered from weakness. Undoubtedly, the guard over her screw, projecting astern some thirty feet, and slapping the water violently at every pitch, was the acting cause of the fatal leak between itself and the scow below. The connection between the two parts of the vessel was singularly flimsy, without bulkheads or tie-bars of any description—nothing but the thin sheet-iron of the side, weakened by rivet holes. Since the *Monitor* was constructed in great haste, however, and never intended as a cruiser, the disaster is perhaps attributable as much to the authority that sent her around Hatteras in the Winter, while the sea-going *Ironsides* was riding at anchor in the James River, as to the builder. The new Monitors of the *Passaic* class are less defective in this particular. Their guards overhang only some sixteen or eighteen feet astern, and are stayed to the vessel below by bulkheads and straps. And the new harbor and river Monitors are to be further protected from the direct action of the sea, by inclined spondings beneath them. So that the disaster is not likely to be repeated.

The saving feature of iron-clads, then, which is perhaps destined to keep them a little in advance of ordnance, would appear to be the abandonment of all top-hamper, including the greater part of the visible hull itself, and the consequent ability to employ all the buoyancy thus saved in carrying thick armor. This fact is well worth the price of the *Monitor*; but there are two more lessons to be learned—and we think they should be read in the wrought-iron English gun and the fast *Alabama*, without further cost. Six to nine knots an hour, and 35 pounds of powder—a small charge for a modern 150-pounder—in a 15-inch 425-pounder, are, on the whole, rather more comfortable features for the contemplation of an enemy, than indifferent sea-going vessels or their armor.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—We publish this morning a summary of later news from Mexico, which comes to us *viâ* Acapulco, under date of Dec. 22. This news, which is direct and authentic, represents affairs in Mexico, so far as the French are concerned, in a very different light from that in which they have been recently presented through French sources, *viâ* Vera Cruz.

In the first place, the French forces, so far from having made any demonstration at or near Puebla, have only reached Jalapa and other points on the borders of the higher country, 100 miles this side of Puebla. Their ranks are thinned by disease, and they find it very difficult, if not impossible, to proceed, for want of a sufficient quantity of mules and wagons for transportation and for ambulance service. One account says the French army has not begun to fulfill the command of NAPOLEON, "*Faites bien et vite.*" But the French find conquering Mexico a very different affair from what they expected. Most assuredly they find the road to the City of Mexico "a hard road to travel."

While the French are suffering from disease, want of means of transportation, guerrilla bands, &c., the Mexicans are becoming more bold, confident and patriotic. Mexican troops from various quarters are concentrating at the cities of Mexico and Puebla, which cities were being fortified as thoroughly as engineering skill and labor would permit, and there appears to be no doubt but that they will be most desperately defended.

The Mexican Congress adjourned, with due ceremony, on the 15th December. Harmony prevailed, and the principal officials delivered patriotic addresses, evincing an unyielding determination to maintain the honor and independence of the country against foreign invasion and domestic treason, and invoking the people to sustain them in this determination.

Thus, matters have reached a very interesting point in Mexico. It appears less and less probable that the French will meet with success, unless a large additional force should be thrown into the country. This could not be done before the commencement of the sickly season in May, and thus another year for effective operations would be lost to the invaders.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, no doubt, wishes himself well out of his wretched Mexican scrape.

THINGS AT ALBANY.—The disgraceful scenes which have been exhibited for a fortnight at Albany still go on unabated. People have flocked to the capital from all parts of the State, and our telegraphic correspondent says that the multitude is constantly increasing, and the asperity of feeling growing greater. Last night the dense crowd which filled the passage ways to the Assembly Chamber burst open the door, and rushed in, but only to learn that the House by mutual agreement, had decided to adjourn till to-day at noon.

We are glad to learn that Gov. SEYMOUR condemns the extreme course of his party friends. Our correspondent states that the Governor, in view of the present aspect of affairs, has expressed a "hope that it will not be necessary to employ any unusual means to preserve the peace and protect the Legislature from the mob." In this he but expresses a determination to do his duty; but it is none the less pleasing to commend his spirit and purpose. It is most earnestly to be hoped that there may be no necessity for any repressive measures. The honorable fame of the Empire State has already been sufficiently dishonored by the disgraceful demonstrations at Albany. The law-abiding and conservative members of the Legislature, of all parties, must unite and agree to prevent rioting or mob interference with their functions, in whatever else they may disagree.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.—The speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS, last night, was after the style and matter of all the speeches he has delivered for the last quarter of a century. Most of it is very familiar to those who have listened to or read any of his previous orations. His *forte* is still, as of old, denunciation and dissatisfaction. Nothing pleased him, and nothing ever will. Still, notwithstanding rain and mud, an immense audience came and listened to him, and rent the house with acclamations at each of his well-worn, well-polished periods.

FROM MEXICO.

LATE AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Adjournment of the National Congress—Address of President Juarez—Military Operations—Interesting Correspondence between Gens Forey and Ortega, &c., &c.

Advices from the City of Mexico extend to Dec. 20.

The National Congress, prior to its adjournment on the 15th ult., passed a decree containing the following points:

ARTICLE 1. The acts of the so-called authorities, established by the invaders and traitors, or which they may hereafter establish in the Republic, are nul and void.

ART. 2. All contracts made by those so-called authorities, or which may hereafter be celebrated, shall be also null and void, and all who take part in them will do so at their peril.

ART. 3. The traitors cannot be considered in any way in the treaties which the Government celebrates with France.

The following was the closing address of President JUAREZ to the Congress:

"You have closed the first period of your sessions on the exact day set apart by our fundamental charter. This peaceful and perfect regularity, this imperturbable progress, so worthy of the first Mexican power, is a new and terrific lesson to the enemy, who so frequently and so miserably deceived himself, prophesying its sudden and shameful dissolution. Carry, citizen Deputies, to the bosom of your families the most profound security, for which the Government will vigilantly watch, in response to the expectations of the country."

The Vice-President, Señor PONCIANO ARRIAGA, replied that Mexico exists as an independent, free and sovereign nation, notwithstanding the combinations of a spurious ambition, united to treason and perfidy, which, taking advantage of the still unhealed wounds of the country, caused by a desolating civil war, and while it is weak and broken by the deepest calamities, would expect Mexico to accept foreign intervention, which means humiliation and dishonor.

Mexico exists, continued Señor ARRIAGA, and with its own resources and elements will boldly face this iniquitous war, which is without reason, and must cause irritation and scandal to the whole civilized world, if the law of force and of arms should have less influence on the destinies of man.

Mexico exists, and, with inexperienced soldiers and citizen Generals, fights against renowned and famous armies, and will transmit to history pages as glorious as the 5th of May, 1862.

In short, Mexico exists, and while pouring out her blood and the treasures of her sons to defend her honor and her independence, she will tolerate her unarmed enemies and respect the lives and even the glory of all prisoners of war, giving daily proofs of culture and morality to those who have invaded her territory, pretending to civilize it.

Mexico exists honorably as an independent, sovereign and free nation.

The French had not advanced upon Puebla, but were still at Palmar, thirty miles distant, unable to move for lack of trains and mules.

The most active preparations were in progress at Puebla. New works of defence were being thrown up everywhere, and the Commander-in-Chief was unceasing in his activity, visiting all the camps and preparing the army for the coming struggle.

The Governor of Tlaxcala had left for Puebla, with a body of troops, to join the Mexican forces there. On the 9th of December the Mexicans celebrated the defeat of the Spaniards at Ayacucho in 1824, with great *éclat*.

The Mexican Congress had passed an act to treat all French prisoners as the French shall treat Mexicans.

Gen. NEGRETE had issued a patriotic appeal to the army to stand by the unity and independence of Mexico.

It has been ordered to punish all priests guilty of insubordination, by fine and imprisonment.

Gen. C. SNASTASIO PARRODI has been appointed commander of the Second Division of the Central Army.

There was a great celebration at Puebla on the presentation of medals to the troops. The following gives an idea of the medals:

This recognized nation concedes to its brave sons who defended the independence of their country against the traitors, kept the peace and protected the City of Puebla, a medal of honor for the deeds of the 4th and the defence of the 5th of May, 1862. Both medals shall be round, of twenty-five millimeters diameter and two in thickness, and shall bear on the obverse this inscription, surrounded by evergreens: "The Mexican Republic to her brave sons." On the reverse shall be: "By defeating the traitors on the 4th of May they effectually contributed to the triumph won in Puebla against the French army on the 5th of May, 1862." The inscriptions on the reverse shall be surrounded by laurels.

In all the large towns the ladies were enthusiastically forming themselves into societies for collecting money, clothing, lint and bandages for the hospitals which are being established.

An interesting correspondence had taken place between Gen. FOREY and the Mexican commander, ORTEGA, in which the former received a lesson in good breeding. The letters are subjoined:

GEN. FOREY TO GEN. GONZALES ORTEGA.

EXPEDITIONARY CORPS TO MEXICO,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF,
ORIZABA, Nov. 10, 1862.

GENERAL: Not being aware of the return to Puebla of the coachman who conducted to Orizaba, by order of your Excellency, the two French soldiers, one of whom was the bearer of a letter from your Excellency and a medal, I could not answer the letter of your Excellency to return you my thanks for having placed these soldiers at liberty. I am also obliged to your Excellency for having returned to my hands the medal of a Zouave. This will be a precious souvenir for his family, to whom I shall remit it.

It would be repugnant to me, even from any motive of humanity, to have to enter into correspondence with the Government of Mexico, which does not respect those laws as it seems from the manner in which it practices them; but I do not feel any reluctance whatever in acknowledging, by means of a polite letter, a delicate attention of your Excellency, whom I esteem as a brave soldier, without confounding you with the Government you serve, and regretting, at the same time, that your valiant sword should not be found in the service of a better cause for your country, which it is so necessary should rise from the unhappy situation in which deplorable intestine struggles have plunged it.

I inclose to your Excellency a proclamation which I have addressed to the Mexicans, in order to enable them to understand still more clearly the praiseworthy intentions of France.

Your Excellency will be pleased to receive, General, the assurance of my sentiments of the highest esteem.

The General of Division, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps to Mexico,
FOREY.

SPIRITED REPLY OF GEN. ORTEGA.

ARMY OF THE EAST,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

GENERAL: With the note of Your Excellency, of the 10th instant, dated in Orizaba, I have received the proclamation which you have addressed to the Mexicans, and which you have been pleased to inclose to me.

If the first of these papers had only contained the expressions of acknowledgment which your Excellency was pleased to make in it for the restoration to their liberty of four French prisoners, of the 5th of May; if it had been limited to acknowledging to me the receipt of the communication in which I returned to Your Excellency the medal of a Zouave, and to its favorable mention of my person, I should not have had a single word to say, except to preserve toward a French General, and in a manner purely personal, a debt of gratitude; but this note, Señor General, containing expressions insulting to the Government of my country, and, as a necessary consequence, to the land of my birth, because that Government is the expression of the free will of the people of that land, I have, therefore, to say to your Excellency a few words in answer, although they may be, and, up to a certain point, I believe they are, unnecessary, after what has been said in a multitude of official documents, and has been set forth also by the Press of the Americas and even that of Europe in those countries where there is liberty of the Press: but if I have determined to enter upon them in this communication, it is that there should not pass unnoticed certain expressions injurious to the honor of Mexico.

I commence by stating to your Excellency, setting aside the personal affection I have for the present President of the Mexican Republic, that I am not *decoyed* (*engauchado*) into the military service of my country. I neither live nor have I ever lived by the profession of soldier, nor am I under any compulsion whatever to proceed in a certain manner under the pressure of the Government of Mexico. A citizen, free and independent, as there are in republics, I have come from hundreds of leagues to offer, in the class of subaltern, my sword and whatever I am, to the Mexican Government, because that Government is that which has been established by the people of the Republic, the only source of authority among us; because that Government is the emanation of the Democracy of Mexico, and because the defence of that Government implies nothing less than the defence of the autonomy and rights of my country, principles which I shall defend at all cost.

Your Excellency says that it would be repugnant to you, even for a motive of humanity, to enter into correspondence with the Government of Mexico. I do not understand, in truth, what just reason can be the motive of this repugnance on your part, and I therefore believe that the calumnies of certain bad Mexicans who have exerted themselves, on account of political hatreds, to misrepresent the acts of the present President of the Republic, is what has caused your Excellency to form, with respect to him, an erroneous opinion. In corroboration of this truth, I have to make known to you that all the French prisoners who have been placed at liberty by Gen. ZARAGOZA, and by the undersigned, have been so released with the acquiescence and by the authority of the President of the Republic—citizen BENITO JUAREZ—that is, by the man whom you suppose does not respect even the clearest and most ordinary principles of natural rights.

Be, however, whatever it may, the field upon which the actual diplomatic question may be placed by the accidents of the war, the person who in Mexico represents France will have to address himself, sooner or later, to this same Government, because it is the only one which has received the authority of the nation to represent it.

How would it appear to Gen. FOREY, if I, on directing to him a communication polite and respectful with regard to him personally, should insult the Government of NAPOLEON III.? Would he look with impassibility and indifference upon my phrases, although on my part there might be some justification, when the soil which was left to me by my ancestors, and upon which I first saw the light, is invaded by French troops? I leave your Excellency to reply to me as a gentleman, as a soldier and as a Frenchman.

I return to your Excellency the note referred to and the proclamation inclosed in it, because I do not wish that documents of this character should be preserved in an official manner in my archives. Notwithstanding this, your Excellency will find me disposed to reply to all notes in which observance is had of the rules and proprieties established by public law, and which are regarded by all civilized nations of the globe, without calling to mind the conduct which has been pursued toward Mexico; for, with regard to this, public opinion and history is occupied in placing the facts in the place to which they belong; so also you will find me disposed to reply with arms to the unjust war made upon us.

I return to your Excellency, also, the terms of attention with which you favor me; and, in return, permit me also to say, with the greatest sincerity, that I hope that the valiant and illustrious French General who conquered so many and so well-merited laurels in Africa, augmenting the glory of France, will comprehend her true interests in the present question, which are not, in truth, to unite with a few discontented politicians in order to make war upon a nation which has always preserved the greatest sympathy for France, liberal and progressive; that he may comprehend the inalienable rights of Mexico, sustained by the opinion, almost unanimous, of all the people of the Republic, and that same opinion sanctioned in a solemn manner by the late official documents of the sovereign Congress; and that he may take in anticipation the step that later will be marked out by necessity, even if by the hazards and caprices of war victory should be everywhere propitious to him.

Your Excellency will be pleased to accept personally the assurances of my esteem and consideration.

Liberty, independence and reform.

PUEBLA DE ZARAGOZA, Nov. 16, 1862.

The Mexican General-in-Chief of the Army of the East, ORTEGA.

To the General of Division, Senator and Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Corps to Mexico—ORIZABA.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. JAMES W. WALL, elected United States Senator from the State of New-Jersey, to fill the unexpired term of the late JOHN R. THOMPSON. Mr. WALL appeared and took the oath of office.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the credentials of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, reëlected United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts, for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, asking for a drawback on gunpowder made from imported saltpetre, when the same is exported.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to provide for the printing of the eighth census.

Adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a bill to amend the act establishing the grade of line officers in the navy, with amendments.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps and Ordnance Department.

The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. FOSTER to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected by yeas, 18; nays, 20.

The question then recurred on Mr. GRIMES' motion to insert his substitute repealing the original act establishing the Court of Claims.

Motion rejected by yeas, 11; nays, 25.

Mr. HALE contended that if this bill was passed it would open the way for thousands of claims. He proposed if he could get the opportunity to offer an amendment, that no money should be drawn from the Treasury on judgments from the Court of Claims until all the debts arising from the war were settled. It was only yesterday that he (HALE) was called on by five soldiers of a New Hampshire regiment who had been in all the battles on the Potomac from the first Bull Run to the late affair at Fredericksburgh, and these soldiers had not seen a dollar of Government money for the last six months. They had heard that Congress was at last arousing itself to the necessity of paying these starving soldiers who had left pauper families, and come to defend the capital and the country. This law will open the doors of the Treasury to a vast horde of contractors and private claimants who seem to have imbibed the idea that the Treasury is their private property, and a law opening the Treasury is like the laws of the Medes and Persians—never to be repealed.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. SHERMAN, BAYARD and DOOLITTLE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) claimed that the idea so often repeated here, that this bill was in some way to open the Treasury, was an entire mistake. No money can be drawn from the Treasury under the bill, except by an appropriation made by Congress, in the same way that other appropriations are made. There was no attempt to open the Treasury to the five Judges, and the bill shows this, if Senators will examine it. Its object is to protect the Government, save the Treasury, and relieve Congress from a burden.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said, in reply to a remark of the Senator from New-Hampshire, (HALE,) that Congress was in no way responsible for the non-payment of the soldiers, and he wanted the country and the army to understand this. Congress had given the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. CHASE) power to sell the bonds of the Government, and had passed a law that the soldiers should be paid every two months, yet the bonds were not sold, for some cause. The Government had asked for no special legislation, and professed to be preparing a way to pay the army, yet the army were not paid, and a great many complaints are being made. On the 20th of December, the House of Representatives passed a resolution for the prompt payment of the army and navy, and the Finance Committee of the Senate amended it, making an appropriation of fifty millions, and the House appropriated one hundred millions. And now, from the public Press of the country, and, he was sorry to say, from the executive branch of the Government, the idea has gone out that Congress has not provided the means to pay the army, and has not done its duty. There never was an hour when the Government did not have full authority from Congress to provide means to pay the army. He (WILSON) did not choose to take the responsibility for the non-payment of the soldiers, and he disowned it for the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) wanted the cause of the non-payment of the soldiers stated in plain English, so that the saddle might be put on the right horse.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that we were obliged, last Summer and autumn, to raise a large body of troops, and agreed to pay $25 bounty, and expeditions were sent away, and had to be paid in advance. The rule required that the soldiers should be paid every two months, and the Government professed to be providing the means to pay the army. Yet the payments for September and October were not made. He supposed these large drafts on the Treasury had exhausted the funds. The Secretary had sent no request for additional means; but had sent a great financial scheme which it would take months to carry into execution. But Congress, without waiting for any official request, promptly passed an act to provide for the payment of the soldiers.

Mr. HOWARD said he supposed, then, that the true reason was, that the payments were delayed in order to allow Congress to pass upon this magnificent scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) thought that there was a great deal of unnecessary noise about the matter. The trouble had arisen mainly from the peculiar circumstances of the case. After the adjournment of Congress, the President found it necessary to call out three hundred thousand new troops, giving large sums in bounty; and large expeditions were sent to a distance, and these men had to be paid. The trouble seemed to be that those men were not paid first who had waited longest. The Secretary of the Treasury had only the means arising from the revenues of the Government, and the issue of Treasury Notes was limited. Congress also passed an act, giving the Secretary power to sell the Government bonds, at the best price he could get, as he (FESSENDEN) understood it. But the Secretary of the Treasury had construed the act differently, and of course acted upon his own construction. Why, then, impute blame to anybody? Certainly Congress was not in any way to blame. They had promptly, and without any request from the executive branch of the Government, made an appropriation to provide for the payment of the army. No legislative body ever acted more promptly.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury, under a judgment of the Court of Claims, until after the appropriation shall be estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend so that the judgments of the Court shall not be final. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 23.

Mr. FOSTER of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the provision for two additional judges. Agreed to. Yeas 21, nays 17.

The bill then passed by a vote of 23 yeas against 15 nays.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Com. VAN BRUNT and CHARLES H. HASWELL, who fitted out the transports of the Banks Expedition, are guilty of negligence in the discharge of the duty assigned them, and that the commission exhorted by F. J. SOUTHARD, was an express violation of the agreement made by him, and should at once be refunded to the Government. Laid over.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The House yesterday passed a resolution declaring WILLIAM VANDEVER not entitled to his seat, owing to his having accepted a military commission. Mr. MAYNARD had raised the point that such action on the part of the House, being in the character of an expulsion, required, under the Constitution, a vote of two-thirds. The Speaker overruled the point, from which decision Mr. MAYNARD appealed.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) to-day moved to lay the appeal on the table. This was agreed to, 82 against 36.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Mr. COX moved that the motion be laid on the table. Disagreed to, 50 against 73.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. WASHBURN.

Mr. STEVENS of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) moved the postponement of the motion until August next. Disagreed to, 36 against 105.

The question was then taken on the reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution was adopted, and which is as follows:

"That WILLIAM VANDEVER has not been entitled to be sent to this House since he was mustered into the United States service, as Colonel of the Ninth Iowa regiment, viz. in 1861."

The vote was reconsidered, 70 against 64.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said this was a question of construction of the Constitution and law of the land. He did not stand here to lecture any gentleman differing from him. He accorded to others the right he claimed for himself. A gentleman accepting a military position vacated his seat in this hall. He said there was a disposition to treat this question as of no sort of moment, and of so little concern that gentlemen could not bring themselves to vote upon it when the resolution was fairly presented. They were not willing to take the responsibility of voting on a measure founded on the Constitution and the laws of the land.

He reminded the House that they were setting precedents here to control the House, which would render the members of the House literally slaves. It was their right to sit here without an overshadowing power over them, and without recognizing the right of the Executive to enter the chamber and interfere with their duties as legislators. He protested against saying we are yet at the foot of the Executive. "We are," he remarked, "clothed by the Constitution itself with power to protect ourselves against such encroachments, precluded by the form of the Government which we are endeavoring to preserve. Our fathers wisely threw around us the shield of the Constitution. If we are not prepared to protect ourselves beneath its ample folds, and throw away our rights under it, it does not make much difference if we at once cease playing the hypocrite and indulging in cant. We should cease singing hosannas to the Constitution when we can no longer enjoy its blessings."

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana (Rep.,) inquired whether the gentleman included all who voted contrary to himself as among those who hypocritically canted about the Constitution, and brought the House subject to the Executive.

Mr. DAWES explained. He had expressly stated that it was the duty of every man who did not believe as to the soundness of the resolution, to vote against it. He had heard no one question the soundness of the proposition.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the gentleman from Massachusetts had thought proper to lecture those who differed from him. It was enough for him (Mr. KELLOGG) to take care of his own vote. But when the gentleman undertook to put others on the record in an unfavorable position as desiring to give the matter the "go-by" rather than vote upon it, he wanted it also to go upon record that from his investigation he did not believe that the fact of holding a military office from the Governor of a State was incompatible with holding a seat here. He would vote with this view when the question arose.

Mr. DAWES explained that he complained that some gentlemen attempted to avoid the passage of the resolution, while they expressed no question as to the soundness of the principles upon which it was founded. Others had placed themselves in a position where the Executive could take them out of this hall. He who accepts a military commission makes his own election whether he shall occupy a seat in the House. By the Constitution a man cannot serve two masters. He must cleave to one and part company with the other.

Mr. WASHBURN replied to what he characterized as a lecture from Mr. DAWES. His position was consistent. Yesterday he desired the gentleman should yield a postponement of the resolution until the third Tuesday in February. He desired then and now to meet the question fairly. He could not forget that the vote, by decision of the Chair, expelled from the House a neighbor at home and a neighbor who sat in his immediate vicinity. He could not recollect that the same blow aimed at Mr. VANDEVER struck some other members of the House. He believed there was no great and pressing necessity which demanded a hasty vote. He desired time to consider this great constitutional question. The gentleman from Massachusetts, however, had lectured gentlemen, and charged them with a desire to shrink from their duty. He did not know where his friend got the right to lecture them. He recognized the right of no man to lecture him for difference of opinion on a constitutional question. The gentleman had spoken of a mysterious influence as controlling members to vote against their convictions. Where was the man who had voted against his convictions? If such a man was here, he was unworthy of the high place of honor here. What did his friend mean by the influence of the Executive? What had the Executive to do with it? Where was the man who had gone to the White House to consult the Executive as to his action here? He felt authorized to deny that any member had consulted the Executive.

Mr. DAWES explained. His argument was that the Executive held the House in his power if the members could, while holding military commissions, claim seats in the House.

Mr. WASHBURN said Mr. VANDEVER held his commission under the seal of the Governor of Iowa, not from the Executive of the United States. "Let the country look on as much as it pleases, I vote," he said, "according to my convictions of right. If the country does not agree with me it is its misfortune." [Laughter.]

Mr. COLFAX said it was immaterial to him whether the resolution was postponed until the 3d of March or decided now. He would vote against the resolution, and in this he claimed to be sustained by the majority of the Committee on Elections themselves. He proceeded to read a resolution, directing an inquiry as to whether certain gentlemen holding military commissions were entitled to seats here, which was offered by Mr. VALLANDIGHAM in July last. This resolution was laid on the table, and the Committee on Elections were not even instructed to inquire into the subject. He controverted the positions of Mr. DAWES, and did not believe the Executive had spoken to a solitary member, and doubted whether the Executive even knew that the House had been discussing the matter. Therefore this charge of mysterious influence overshadowing the House to vote against their convictions was a chimera of the brain.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said his colleague (Mr. VANDEVER) was appointed Colonel by the Governor of the State, and thus commissioned. He commanded a militia regiment in the service of the United States.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said his own former position in the army was of a volunteer character. He did not desire to shrink from any duty, and considered the remarks of Mr. DAWES as to the overshadowing influence of the Executive to be merely suppositions in their character. He believed there was incompatibility in holding a military commission while claiming a seat in the House. The only question with him was whether, having served part of his time in the field and part in the House, Col. VANDEVER forfeited his seat here.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) said, for want of other excitement, gentlemen had gone out of their way to suppose themselves lectured by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He sustained the positions of the gentleman.

Mr. WILSON, replying to Mr. DAWES, said he did yesterday question the soundness of his positions, and now maintained that, under the circumstances of this case, the Constitution did not apply to such cases as that of Col. VANDEVER.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) suggested that the subject be deferred to some fixed day, and then brought before the House in a way by which they might be enabled to vote what their sense was with reference to it, and also consider the far greater question, whether they would decide by a mere majority or a two-thirds vote.

The House then voted to postpone the resolution to the 3d of March next—78 against 68.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the House concurred in all the Senate's amendments to the Military Academy bill, and then went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of general debate.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the President's emancipation proclamation had united the South, as he had predicted, like one man, and paralyzed the efforts of loyal men, so as to leave little hope of the restoration of the Union. The President had finally yielded his former position to the influence of persistent radicals. The proclamation was a war on the Constitution. It was nothing but bold and absolute assumption of despotic power which would wrest from the people the right of self-government. No State could be safe with such a power suspended over it. No stronger disunion doctrine was ever issued in this country. Those who sanctioned it were ready to yield their liberty and confess themselves slaves. He spoke about arbitrary arrests, &c., and said any man in the Executive Department who usurped power under the miserable, detestable subterfuge of military necessity, deserves to be called tyrant. The Abolition creed was short, but full of horror and blood. The Secessionists furnished the fire, and the Abolitionists the fuel to kindle the conflagration now sweeping through the land. Withdraw the fuel, and the fire would soon burn out. He had no hope of reunion under the present radical policy. The Democratic Party of the North and South would crush out both Abolitionists and Secessionists and snatch the Government from ruin.

Mr. WILSON read the Crittenden resolutions, heretofore adopted by the House, that the present deplorable condition of the country was caused by the disunionists of the South. For this the gentleman from Kentucky voted. But now the same gentleman declared it was brought about by the Abolitionists. He (WILSON) accepted the declaration as expressed by the gentleman under his oath, while he repudiated the sentiment of the speech.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Oakey Hall and His Reporters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Remembering that Mr. RAYMOND never makes a political speech without being garbled or distorted by partisan reporters, I shall beg leave to bear, in common with him and all public speakers, the "necessity" of such head-notes as preceded the report of my speech. But I cannot (as a gentleman known to many family circles in which your paper circulates) permit to go uncontradicted your reporter's statement that I read an original doggerel with a refrain unworthy of publication. The "doggerel" and "refrain" are in every published volume of THOMAS MOORE's poems which I ever saw, and is in my library edition, published by APPLETONS. The names are slightly altered, to suit the times, but the refrain is verbatim. I know not which to most emphasize—your reporter's ignorance of literature or his prurient fancy.

A. OAKEY HALL.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

Our Public Wealth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The elaborate and interesting letter of "A Veteran Observer," in Monday's TIMES, throws considerable light on the financial strength of this country. He still fails, however, to prove that after paying the expenses of the war, we shall add to our national wealth 600 millions of dollars this year.

To show this it is only needful to present a summary of your correspondent's amended argument. He says:

1. The net profits of the nation, after paying all peace expenses, will be 1,100 millions of dollars during the current year.

2. Out of this surplus, the war will consume 450 millions.

3. There will thus remain, over and above all our national expenses, more than 600 millions, to be added to the accumulated capital of the nation, as the savings of the year.

Now in the second step of this argument, the cost of the war is set down at 450 millions. But this is not correct. On the contrary, we are spending more than twice this sum, or 2½ millions a day. In Mr. SPAULDING's and other recent speeches in Congress, the details are fully given.

Of course, it will be distinctly understood that I do not deny the proposition that the nation has a surplus of 600 millions a year. Information is my object, not discussion. I merely call for proof and examine the evidence as it is adduced.

No one will be more rejoiced than myself, or would more sincerely congratulate your correspondent, should he succeed hereafter in demonstrating his opinion to the satisfaction of the public. A nation, like an individual, becomes poorer if the annual expenditure exceeds the annual income, and can grow in wealth, if it spends heavily, only by augmenting its income, developing its productive power, and fostering habits of frugality, industry, and labor saving ingenuity among its people. Hence it happens that, as "a Veteran Observer" intimates, some nations grow richer and others poorer while at war. That this country will make good its claim to a high place in the former class, every patriotic citizen, whatever he may fear on the subject, must fervently hope, and anxiously wish to see proved.

G. M.

The First Fruits of a "Conservative" Triumph.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has usually been my fate to play the part of a political Cassandra, uttering forebodings of evil which nobody would listen to, but which, nevertheless, were pretty nearly verified. You may think it a useless crying over spilt milk, but the last instance of this is so striking that I must call your attention to it. Just before the State election, a letter of mine appeared in your columns, showing the absurdity of Gov. SEYMOUR and his party calling themselves Conservatives, or of any one expecting any conservatism from them, when they had notoriously for years been the principal violators of law, order and justice all over the country.

The majority of our voters, being given over for their sins to believe in a lie, did believe in HORATIO SEYMOUR's conservatism, and what is the result? Just nineteen days has he been in power, and our legislative capital is already disgraced by scenes worthy of Mississippi or Arkansas.

Many persons of property and education are known to have supported SEYMOUR. It is said that some such have even supported the WOODS. I suppose it is on the same principle that some African tribes worship the devil—for fear he should do them harm. But the lesson will not have been thrown away if these misguided individuals can read it aright, so as to see that the worst way of dealing with the enemies of law and Government, North and South, is trying to conciliate them, and that, whatever danger there may be in resisting their attempts, submission is the greatest of all dangers.

C. A. BRISTED.

JANUARY 19, 1863.

The Government vs. Commodore Tatnall.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Before the United States District Court to-day, Judge HALL presiding, the case of the United States vs Commodore TATNALL was called on.

Hon. ELI COOK, of Buffalo, appeared as the counsel for Commodore TATNALL.

District Attorney DART objected to Mr. COOK appearing as counsel for the defendant, unless he could show authority from the defendant to do so.

Mr. COOK argued that it was unnecessary to show this authority, and that it had not been necessary to do so since the statute of 1830.

Mr. DART then objected to answer, because Mr. COOK had not sworn that Commodore TATNALL was not a commissioned rebel.

Mr. COOK claimed that a general denial of forfeiture was all that was required under the practice.

Judge HALL directed the District Attorney to put in his objections in the shape of a demurrer or otherwise, and that he would hear the argument thereon to-morrow morning.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Coughs, Hoarseness,

And the various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Having a *direct* influence to the affected parts, they allay Pulmonary Irritation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy

FOR

Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the Howard Association—Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots

ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.

ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,

ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be

ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a

ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,

ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Laughing without Gas, at Clinton Hall.—Ladies will be experimented upon THIS EVENING, at the close of Prof. BRITTAN's lecture. Experiments every evening this week, except Saturday.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

MCKAY—MCKEAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. McLeod, of New-York, at the residence of the bride's mother, JAMES W. MCKAY to Miss ELIZABETH M. MCKEAGE, all of Brooklyn.

RITTER—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., CASPER H. RITTER to LOUISE, only daughter of Frederick Lockwood, Esq., all of this City.

SEAMAN—TOWNSEND.—In Glenwood, L. I., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. H. Moore, BENJAMIN H. SEAMAN, Esq., of Merrick, to Miss ELIZABETH HELEN TOWNSEND. No cards.

SCOVILL—WHITING.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 18, in Christ Church, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, of this City, assisted by Rev. George F. Seymour, of Hudson, WILLIAM H. SCOVILL, of Waterbury, Conn., to ELIZABETH WHITING, daughter of the late John L. Whiting, Esq., of Kinderhook, N. Y., and grand-daughter of Hon. Robert A. Barnard, of Hudson.

STUART—MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, WILLIAM STUART to JANE, eldest daughter of the late James Martin, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BAHLER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, CHARLES R. BAHLER, eldest son of Charles and Louisa Bahler, aged 19 months and [illegible] days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 84 Laight-st.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BREVOORT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Capt. A. N. Brevoort, U. S. M. C., in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, the "Mansion House," Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROMBACHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, of heart disease, CATHERINE, wife of Jacob Brombacher, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 96 Sands-st.

CASILEAR.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, of heart disease, JOHN CASILEAR, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the First Baptist Church, of this City, of which he was a member for more than half a century, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 5 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, from whence his remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

DIBBLE.—In White Plains, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, WM. F. DIBBLE, of Co. A., Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, about 34 years of age.

☞ Cal., Canada and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

DAWSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, SAMUEL DAWSON, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Spencer-st., near Flushing-av., Brooklyn.

EARLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of consumption, Miss SOPHIA EARLE, daughter of Sylvester Earle, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, Justus E. Earle, No. [illegible] Waverley-place. The remains will be taken to New-Hamburgh on the 10 o'clock train, Hudson River Railroad, on Friday morning.

ESLER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, WILLIAM JOHN, son of Alexander and Grace Esler, aged 7 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 172 West 32d-st.

ELDRIDGE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, after a short illness, E. BARRETT ELDRIDGE, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4 West 31st-st., on Thursday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, without further invitation.

FROTHINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, SARAH W., wife of A. R. Frothingham, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 Hicks-st., on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HARTMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, MARY PENFOLD, relict of the late Lewis Hartman, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James L. Todd, No. 16 2d av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to the Lawrence Burying-ground, Long Island, for interment.

[illegible].—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, JACOB K. [illegible], aged 24 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held in the 6th-av. Dutch Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His friends are kindly invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LEVINESS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, of pneumonia, CHARLES THABOR LEVINESS, in the 42d year of his age.

Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 2d-st. M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hills.

MASTERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, Mrs. PETER MASTERSON, after a long and painful illness, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her brothers, John and Thomas, and of her sons, James, Hugh, Peter, John and William Henry, and of her sons-in-law, Michael Treacy and Felix Coleman, and of the family generally, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday next, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, corner of 6th st. and Broadway, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner 50th st. and 5th av., and from thence to Calvary Cemetery, for interment.

OWEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, MARIA, wife of Thomas Owen, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 3 West 31th-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SNOWHILL.—In Ithaca, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 20, WM. OLIVER SNOWHILL, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, John Applebry, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J., on Saturday next, Jan. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SUTPHEN.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 20, ELIZABETH SUTPHEN, daughter of J. S. and H. A. Sutphen, aged 5 years, 2 months and 8 days.

SNOWHILL.—In Ithaca, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 20, Mr. W. O. SNOWHILL, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Spotswood, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

THORBURN.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 21, GRANT THORBURN, Senior, in the 90th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TARRENS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, ISABELLA, daughter of David and Isabella Tarrens, aged 8 years and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2[illegible]8 West 14th st., on Friday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock.

VAN DEUSEN.—In Greenport, N. Y., on Monday evening, Jan. 19, LIVINGSTON, only son of Peter Van Deusen, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Greenport, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, JAS. WARD.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 233 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.

A great variety of sizes, styles and prices, at reduced prices. Wholesale buyers invited to call and examine.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Publishers,

Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 25.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW THE DESTRUCTIVE effects of Mercury, read Medical Common Sense, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal news depôts; at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, DR. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

EDWARD DENIGAN & BRO., NO. 599 Broadway, have now on hand the *Dublin Review* complete, from its earliest publication to the present time —51 volumes—in beautiful style of binding. The ablest work in the English language.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of this Association, held Jan. 19, 1863, at Carrington's Hall, corner of [illegible]th-st. and 3d av., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in this first meeting of the year we hail the Proclamation of our faithful President, Abraham Lincoln, announcing freedom to the slaves of rebels, as wise and right, of a nature to earn the approbation of good men in our own country and throughout the world.

Resolved, That we see in the crimes now openly perpetrated by men calling themselves Democrats, in their endeavors to give aid and comfort to our deadly enemies, by producing anarchy within our own borders, new evidence the truth, that all the adherents of Slavery are alike enemies of the Republic whether engaged in open war or not.

Resolved, That we call on the Executive of the State, bound to see that the laws are faithfully executed, to suppress the riots in Albany and to protect the Legislature in the free exercise of its lawful authority.

JOHN H. PORTER, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 35.—Jan. 21, 1863.

69, 42, 39, 67, 58, 55, 63, 48, 38, 34, 14, 47, 65.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 36.—Jan. 21, 1863.

67, 62, 53, 49, 11, 34, 33, 51, 13, 16, 74, 52, 3.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

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NEW-YORK-TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

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MISCELLANEOUS VALENTINE PACKETS.

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Everything new in the Valentine line.

If you want Valentine goods that will sell, send to Headquarters.

Price-list sent, post-paid, on application.

Address AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY,

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PATENTED

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SHIRTS

WARRANTED TO FIT.

Send for a Circular.

BALLOU BROS.,

No. 4[illegible]3 Broadway,

New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SPECIAL TRAIN OF CARS EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5:20 P. M.,

FOR

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT WEST.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Having arranged with the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads for a special train of cars to be run daily over their roads, are enabled thereby to forward all descriptions of freight to Baltimore, Washington and the Great West, without breaking bulk or changing cars at Philadelphia.

Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.

For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 44 Broadway, and 27th-st. depôt.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.

BROWNE'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS,

Made of zinc and rubber, will effectually exclude wind, rain and dust from the crevices of doors and windows of every description.

They are superior to anything ever before invented for the above purposes.

Unlike the old wooden affairs, they will neither shrink, warp or split. They are warranted for five years, and will save their cost in coal alone the first season.

They are indorsed by the leading bankers, importers, and insurance companies of this City, which can be shown on application to the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company's office.

No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Agents wanted in every city.

N. B.—We have no up-town branches. Those representing themselves as our agents in this City are impostors.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,

NEW STYLES,

Some as low as One, Two and Three Dollars a Set, at

G. C. ALLEN'S,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.

☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,

No. 205 Broadway.

Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail. ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's air passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passage. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure to add my testimony to the number of others which Dr. Von Eisenberg's great skill has already gained for him. I was suffering from deafness, accompanied by a very unpleasant discharge from my ear. The Doctor operated upon my ear, removing a polypus with a gentleness that fully demonstrated the efficiency of the scientific system peculiar to himself. I am completely restored to hearing.

JOSEPH MANNING,

No. 108 West 26th-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

I have been for many years afflicted with deafness, accompanied by a roaring noise in my head, for the treatment of which I placed myself under the care of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and am happy to say that in this case the Doctor has shown that skill and knowledge which has placed him at the head of his profession. I do, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend any one afflicted with deafness to place themselves under his care.

HENRY LROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Having concluded so successful an operation for the restoration of my hearing, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration at the scientific and almost painless treatment. Allow me to express heartily my thanks, and to trust that you may be spared to confer much delight to the many sufferers in your specialty. Very respectfully,

A. MCDONALD REYNOLDS,

Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived —over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

Capt. REYNOLDS, U. S. Marines.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.

S. A. SMITH,

No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Sclerotitis and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great cures. I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending all those suffering from diseases of the eye to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

STRABISMUS,

OR

CROSS-EYE,

IN ITS WORST STAGES,

CURED IN ONE MINUTE.

816

BROADWAY.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Sickness destroys more soldiers than cannon, rifles and bayonets. Our brave boys are now suffering more severely from the terrible epidemics which rage in the Spring and Summer throughout the South, than from the assaults of the public enemy. Is the Government aware that

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

the purest stimulant, stomachic and corrective in existence, is a positive protective against the fatal maladies of the Southern swamps, and the poisonous tendency of the impure water of the Southern rivers and bayous? The Surgeon-General, and the medical staff of the army, are invited, for the sake of the lives of the thousands of brave men now fighting for the old flag in infected districts, to give this powerful medicated stimulant a fair trial. Vast quantities of the ordinary alcoholic liquor—all adulterated, all charged with acrid and destructive elements—are used for hospital purposes, in the camps, in the city lazarettos, and in the field. *Their effects are murderous*; and it is amazing that they should be resorted to, when it is well known to the million, to multitudes of officers and soldiers, and to physicians in civil life, that the use of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will save unacclimated individuals from epidemic fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, liver attacks, fever and ague, and all other complaints specially incident to unhealthy regions, at this perilous season. In the name of common humanity let this matter be looked to, and that speedily.

DEPOT, No. 428 BROADWAY.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.

PATTERSON BROTHERS,

Importers of Hardware,

No. 27 Park-row.

Illustrated price list furnished on application.

BAND AND LINK BRACELETS,

NEW STYLES,

Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars each, at

G. C. ALLEN'S,

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SKATES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,

No. 4 Chatham square.

FROM JESSE SMITH, ESQ., PRESIDENT of the Morris County Bank, and who is well known and much esteemed throughout New-Jersey:

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 9, 1860.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & CO.—

DEAR SIRS: Having used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health. Yours, very respectfully,

JESSE SMITH.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1105, 1111, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1131, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1112, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1284, 1288, 1286, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1138.—*Part III.*—Nos. 420, 991, 995, 997, 1003, 1005, 1019, 1023, 1029, 1035, 1039, 1043, 1047, 606, 718, 815, 1009.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 233, 234.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1965, 3241, 1275, 1251, 507, 787, 853, 1247, 2827, 1319, 1321, 1323. *Part II.*—Nos. 3084, 636, 1022, 1302, 1856, 1854, 1254, 984, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1061, 1065, 1066, 1069, 1075, 1082, 1083, 360½, 478, 1020, 827, 714, 707, 291, 964.

Conflict of Evidence—A Case Warranting Reversal of Judgment.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

David Sturtevant, &c., vs. William Myers.—This action was brought to recover the price of thirty-one bales of hay, sold, as alleged, in January, 1856, by the plaintiffs to the defendant, at $1 06¼ per hundred pounds.

It was shown on the trial, on the part of the plaintiffs, that the hay was purchased of the firm of Sherman & Mull, of which the defendant was agent, and that it was damaged, and they thought a deduction should be made, and so informed Myers, meeting him in the street; that Myers said he was selling hay to the stage lines at $1 06¼, and that this hay was just as good for their use as any other. The plaintiff testified that, meeting Myers, and wishing a witness to the damaged condition of the hay, he requested him to go and look at it, and it was then that the above conversation occurred. The testimony of the plaintiff's son was of about the same import, except that the substance of the conversation had by him with the defendant at the time of the delivery of the hay was that the plaintiffs were to have $1 06¼ for it.

It appeared that the hay was a part of a lot purchased of Sherman & Mull by the plaintiffs in 1855, at $1 per hundred, when the defendant was in the employ of Sherman & Mull as agent, manager, &c., and the defendant testified that he acted throughout as the agent of Sherman & Mull, and that the plaintiffs dealt with him as such agent. Upon meeting plaintiffs, defendant testified that he was informed that a large portion of the hay purchased by plaintiffs of Sherman & Mull, was damaged, and that plaintiffs expected to make a considerable reduction upon it. He answered, according to his testimony, that they were selling the stage lines at eight and sixpence, and as he thought the hay could not be much damaged, they would rather take it back; that this was agreed to and done, and credit given on the books of Sherman & Mull against another lot of hay subsequently purchased of them by the plaintiffs.

Sherman, of the firm of Sherman & Mull, testified that their firm had long been insolvent, (the action was commenced nearly six years after the alleged transaction,) and that the defendant acted as their agent throughout, and that the last lot of hay sold to the plaintiffs by them had not been settled for. He corroborated the defendant's testimony generally.

The Justice before whom the case was tried found for the plaintiff, and the case was appealed to this Court, where now, per HILTON, J., it was held that upon the plaintiff's evidence it was obvious that his first interview with Myers was to have a witness to the damaged condition of the hay, which he had purchased of Sherman & Mull, at $1 per hundred, and on which he wanted a considerable reduction; and that if the plaintiff's testimony was relied upon it must be inferred that the defendant at once, without seeing the hay at all, agreed to take it and pay for it, at the same price he was selling to the stage companies, thus reserving to himself not the slightest compensation for his trouble in carting the hay from the plaintiff's store, making the intended sale and collecting the money from the purchasers.

The Court thought this rather too improbable an inference to be credited in opposition to the proofs of the defence; and which not being in its material aspect contradicted, but merely opposed in an equivocal sense by inferences in their nature incredible, could not be said to present such a case of conflict as would warrant the regarding the determination of the Judge as conclusive.

The judgment was reversed, but Judge DALY was of opinion that the case was such a one of conflict of evidence as should not be interfered with.

Divorced—An Adulterer Disposed of.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Mary Ann Turney vs. Edward A. Turney—This was an action for divorce, upon the alleged adultery of the husband, who, as stated, was convicted of bigamy in the General Sessions last November, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Judgment of divorce was now granted.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Bliss, &c., vs. Whitney et al.—Order granted.

Moses et al, vs. Van Haughton; Morgan vs. Coy'e et al.—Judgments ordered on report of referee.

Ray et al, vs. Oldershaw.—Reference ordered to take proof of facts and report.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

The East River Bank vs. Taylor, &c.—Ordered that judgment be marked "secured on appeal."

McGawran vs. Strickland.—Summons issued directing party to appear, &c.

Gori vs. Dacori, &c.—Motion denied without prejudice to renewal, &c.

Bank of North America v. Mowbray; Carstens vs. Crumber; Preterre vs. Preterre, Niles vs. Simmes; Frankyb, Guar. &c. vs. Rowland; Knapp, vs. Budsall Fowler vs. Raphail; Reid vs. Nussbaum.—Orders granted.

Goodridge vs. Drunnell.—Examination of parties directed.

Pater vs. Lynch, Sheriff.—Sureties approved.

Clarke, Receiver, vs. Acosta, Executer.—Judgment of Court of Appeals directed to be entered, &c.

Glentworth vs. Moffatt.—Judgment of Court of Appeals directed to be entered, &c.

Scheidt vs. Hawks et als.—Summons amended upon payment of $10 costs.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
United Kingdom	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	Jan. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern......Steamer Mary Sanford......Jan. 24.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *Teutonia* and *City of Baltimore* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES PARK, MUSICIAN.—INFORMATION wanted by the mother of CHARLES PARK, Musician in the Eighth Infantry Band. Address a note to J. RICHIE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office, immediately.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY and in the enjoyment of a moderate income, wishes to open a correspondence with a lady, with a view, ultimately, to a matrimonial alliance. She must be intelligent, vivacious, and have a taste for literature and music, and be under 26 years of age, as the subscriber is a young man. Money no object, if the lady is willing to live in an unostentatious but comfortable manner. All answers will be treated with sincerity and confidence. Address L. W. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO writes a quick and neat hand, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 195 Post-office, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—IN A FAMILY ON THE HUDSON, near the City. One girl to cook and do general housework; one chambermaid and waitress. Apply to 11 College-place, southwest corner, up stairs, front office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant young woman as good cook, washer and ironer, with good City references. Call at No. 151 Madison-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a woman as nurse and seamstress, one who is thoroughly competent, and has good City references; Protestant preferred. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 30 4th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—16 OR 17 YEARS old—in a foreign commission house; must be able to make French copies fluently. Address C. R., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible] between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county [illegible] to sell my new cheap [illegible] Address [illegible] S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—[illegible] AGENTS [illegible] Pencils, Oriental Burners [illegible] circulars free. Address [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW FOR [illegible]—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

SECOND EDITION.

THURSDAY. ONE O'CLOCK. P. M.

THE CRISIS AT ALBANY.

WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGE DEAN.

Mr. Tremmer, of Rochester, Put Forward as the Democratic Candidate for Speaker.

NO BALLOT TO-DAY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Democrats held a caucus this morning.

Judge DEAN, after thanking his friends for their kindness and constancy to him, withdrew his name as candidate for Speaker.

Mr. TRIMMER, of Rochester, was then nominated as the Democratic candidate for Speaker.

Considerable opposition was made to Judge DEAN's withdrawal, but he urged his friends to consent to it, when the change was agreed upon.

The news of the withdrawal of Judge DEAN creates the greatest excitement around the Capital.

Large crowds of citizens from New-York, Brooklyn, Oswego, Troy and Syracuse, are in attendance, representing both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The Police, with the Mayor and Chief, are on hand to preserve order.

There is no prospect of a ballot for Speaker being taken to-day.

MESSAGE OF GOV. SEYMOUR TO THE STATE SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Gov. SEYMOUR has sent the following Message to the Senate:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: I have received from your honorable body the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Senators that the election of Speaker in the Assembly is delayed by the interference and threats of a mob, admitted within the lobbies of the Assembly chamber, and which has since endeavored to control the legislative action of the Assembly by threats and by violence; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to confer with His Excellency the Governor, and request him to take prompt and energetic action for the protection of the Assembly from mob violence, and for the speedy and condign punishment of the authors and abettors thereof.

These were communicated to me by a Committee of the Senate.

To avoid the mistaken and injurious impressions they are calculated to make, it is proper I should state that when a complaint was made on Friday last, by a member of the Assembly, that the proceedings of that body were disturbed by the disorderly conduct of persons in the lobbies and galleries, I informed him that any protection which might be called for by any member of the Assembly would be immediately afforded.

The difficulties of the Assembly grow out of the differences of opinion among its members, with respect to its organization.

There is an obvious impropriety in any interference by one department of the Government with the proceedings of any coördinate branch of that Government, unless it is a request made by the parties interested.

Before the passage of the resolutions of the Senate every member of the Assembly who spoke to me upon the subject, was told that he had a right to full protection, but to avoid even apparent interference with the organization of the Assembly, which, by the Constitution, is expressly left to the exclusive control of that body, my action must be based upon a request for protection from those directly concerned.

Immediately upon being advised of the alleged disorders, I consulted with the Mayor of this city, who made adequate arrangements to prevent any outside interference.

I felt it due to the Senate, as a matter of courtesy, to explain to them that I can only act upon a request coming from members of that branch of the Legislature which is affected by any disorderly proceedings.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET—A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED.—About 8 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the premises No. 297 Pearl-street, occupied by the Manhattan Axle Grease Company. Their property was entirely destroyed. They estimate their loss at $20,000, said to be fully insured in City Companies. The lower part of the building is occupied by Mr. EMIL CAMMIL, as a paint and varnish store. His premises were flooded by water to such an extent as to destroy almost all his stock. He estimates his loss at $5,000, and is fully insured. A sad accident occurred to a woman named JULIA O'MARA, who was run over and, it is believed, fatally injured by Steam Engine No. 42, when the latter was running to the fire. The injured woman was promptly conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the Second Precinct Police.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Bark Cephas, Starrett, Gregory, New-Orleans 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

WIND—This morning, from N. E., heavy.

Vessels Due at this Port from Europe.

The following are some of the vessels due, or nearly so, from Europe:

Ship American Eagle, Urquhart, London Dec. 6.
Ship Agnes, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 5.
Ship Arctic, Zerega, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship A. & E. Lovett, Berry, London Dec. 8.
Ship Black Hawk, Doane, Deal, Dec. 31.
Ship Deutschland, Hanson, London Dec. 24.
Ship Britannia, Patten, Liverpool Dec. 13.
Ship R. S. Kimball, Hosmer, Liverpool Dec. 13.
Ship Byzantium, Robinson, London Dec. 20.
Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship City of Brooklyn, Chase, London Dec. 20.
Ship Confidence, Cole, Glasgow Dec. 23.
Ship Christiana, Monk, London, Dec. 13.
Ship Cynosure, Robinson, Liverpool Dec. 3.
Ship C. A. Farwell, Amesbury, Liverpool and Waterford, Dec. 2.
Ship Charlotte, Gatzer, Liverpool Dec. 14.
Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London, Dec. 18.
Ship Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship Emerald, Luce, Liverpool Dec. 25.
Ship Ellen Austin, Kennedy, Liverpool, Dec. 25.
Ship Ernestine, Ganche, Liverpool Dec. 4.
Ship Gertrude, Dorne, Liverpool Dec. 5.
Ship Gorilla, George, Liverpool Dec. 2.
Ship Georgiana, Nabman, Liverpool Dec. 23.
Ship Humboldt, Welcne, London, Dec. 23.
Ship Harry of the West, Cotton, Liverpool Dec. 12.
Ship Heliespont, Kerard, Liverpool Nov. 20.
Ship Hippogriffe, Addy, Texel Oct. 15.
Ship Harvest Queen, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 2.
Ship Highland Light, Crowell, Dublin Nov. 2.
Ship John Barbour, Ivey, Liverpool Dec. 14.
Ship Julius Stricker, Bremen Nov 20.
Ship James L. Bogart, Conway, Liverpool Dec. 30.
Ship J. H. Ryerson, Latham, Liverpool Dec. 17.
Ship John M. Mayo, Classon, London, Dec. 11.
Ship Java, Daggett, Glasgow Dec. 2.
Ship Liberty, Peterson, Liverpool Nov. 30.
Ship Manhattan, Dixon, Liverpool Dec. 23.
Ship Nottebohm, Lamb, Liverpool Dec. 14.
Ship M. Livingston, Samson, Havre Dec. 10.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND JOBBERS.—AN A 1 first class white goods man is now open for an engagement. He is thoroughly posted in this department, both in outline and detail, with a general knowledge of the [illegible] is now, and has been for the past seven years, in a leading house, and can influence a [illegible] trade. [illegible] speaks it fluently. References [illegible] Address D. H. S., Carhart, [illegible] & Crane, No. 152 Reade st, New-York City.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—[illegible] Protestants. The man understands the care of [illegible] experienced gardener; both will [illegible] recommended by Mr. Sanford, their last employer, No. 12 Broadway, at whose office they may be seen after 10 o'clock.

THIRD EDITION.

THURSDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 22, 1863.

$25,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	94¼
13,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	95⅛
5,000	do	65⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	87
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes	101¾
4,000	do	101⅞
4,500	do	102
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅞
20,000	do	96
6,000	U. S. D. N's.	141⅝
35,000	do	144½
7,000	Ill. Can. R. Bds	100
1,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	100
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90..	61¾
1,000	do	61
10,000	do	60
3,000	Ill. War Loan	106
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	75
35,000	Mo. St. 6s	66
10,000	do	66⅛
20,000	do	66½
10,000	do	66¾
60,000	do	67
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo	86
6,000	Va. St. 6s	68
10,000	Cal. State 7s	130
5,000	Erie 3d M. Bs..'83	118
1,000	do	119
7,000	Buf. N.Y.&E. 1M.	108
6,000	do	107½
3,000	Harlem R. 1st M	116
1,000	do	117
2,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ℔c Bs.	126
5,000	Mich So. S. F.	113
7,000	do	113½
10,000	Ill. Cen R. Bs	122
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st M	108
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M pf.	92
5,000	do	92½
5,000	do	93
11,000	do b30	93¼
6,900	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	82
10,000	do	83
10,000	do b10	83½
21,000	do b30	83½
2[illegible],000	Cl. & Pitts 4th m.	83
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.	72½
5,000	do	73
15,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	43
5,000	do	43¾
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	110
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	92½
5,000	Tol. & Wab. Int B.	95
2,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	115
24,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M.	105½
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d M.	89
25,000	do	88
8,000	do	87
19	Bank of Commerce	91⅞
8	Am. Ex. Bank	96
5	Bk of N. America	99
20	do	98
5	National Bank	90
10	Imp & Trad. Bank.	97
70	Park Bank	120
50	Metropolitan Bank	103
10,000	American Gold s3.	147¾
25,000	do	147⅞
10,000	do b30	148⅛
30,000	do	147¾
20,000	do s30.	147½
25	Citz. Gas Co Brkl'n.	101
50	do	100½
400	Brunsw'k C. L. Co.	9½
50	Cary Impr Co	7½
100	do	7⅛
100	do	6⅞
200	Canton Comp'y.	32½
1000	do	32
100	do b10	32
200	do	31
100	do b10	31
140	do	30¾
50	do	30⅜
100	do	30⅞
100	do	30¾
32	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	132
60	Penn Coal Co	129
100	Cum. Coal Pref	24
1150	do	24½
150	do	24½
200	do	24⅝
300	Alt. & T. H. Prf.	69
500	do	70
150	Nor. & Wor. R	80
175	do	84½
200	do	85
50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	170
50	do b30	172
50	do	172
25	do	174
100	do	175
100	do	178
50	Chic. Alt. & St. L. R.	63
50	C., St. L. & A. Pref'd.	87
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	121½
150	do s3.	121
30	do	120⅞
50	do	120⅞
200	do b30	122
500	do b3.	121
2600	Erie Railway	85
500	do	85⅛
300	do	85⅛
50	do	85⅛
500	do	84⅛
100	do b15	85¼
200	do b30	85
50	do b10	85⅛
50	do s60	85
600	Erie Railway Pref.	108
900	do	107½
100	do b30.	108
130	do	107¼
10	do	107
250	do b10	107
200	do b30.	107⅜
100	do b30.	107½
5	Hudson Riv. R	96½
200	do	97
100	do	97½
100	do	97½
100	do b5	98
700	do	98
400	Harlem R.	49
600	do	48¾
200	do b30	49
1200	do	48½
100	do	48
400	do b30	48
200	do b15	48
500	do	48
200	do b30	46½
100	do	45
200	do	45½
100	Harlem R. Pref	78
100	do	78½
100	do	79
150	Reading R. b30	93
200	do	93¼
200	do s15	93¾
100	do	94
750	Mich. C. R.	98½
200	do	98¼
200	do b30	99
100	Del., L. & West. R	135
62	do	136
400	M. S. & N. Ind. R	65
800	do	64½
1200	do	64
100	do s30	64
950	do	64½
100	do s30	64½
50	do s60	63¾
100	do b30	65
200	do b10	64½
50	do b10	64½
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	105
300	do s60.	104
500	do	105½
15	Panama R	185½
650	Ill. C. R. Scrip	95
250	do	95½
100	do b30	96
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R	71
100	do c	70
1600	do	70½
300	do s30	70
100	do b10	71
300	do b10	71
32	Clev., Col. & Cin. R. ex div	165
700	Gal. & Ch. R.	95
20	do	94½
100	do b30	95½
1700	Cle. & Toledo R.	93
200	do b10	93¼
100	do s10	93
100	do b10	93¾
200	do b30	93½
400	Chic. & R. I. R.	94
100	do b30.	94½
200	do b30	94
100	do	93¾
50	do b30	93¾
500	do	93¾
150	do	93¾
100	do	93
100	do b10	93¾
100	Alt. & T. Haute R	39
200	do	39½
50	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	108
250	do	107½
100	do b30.	108½
200	Mil. & P. du C. R	47
50	do b10	47½
200	P., Ft. W. & C. R	76
500	do	75
211	do c	73
26	do	73½
1800	do	74
200	do b30	75

ADVANCE OF BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Union Army Surrounding Fredericksburgh.

News from Rebel Sources.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

It is reported and confirmed by the passengers who arrived last night that Gen. BURNSIDE's forces have crossed over the river, and are now above and below Fredericksburgh.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Attempt to Run the Blockade at Charleston.

State of Things in the Southern Confederacy.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Southern papers are received, and contain the following important intelligence:

"An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade of Charleston on the 19th of January. A vessel supposed to be the steamer *Huntress*, ladened with 400 bales of cotton, endeavored to get out, but failed to do so, and was burnt off the mouth of the Swash channel last night.

It is conjectured that the storm on the coast has disarranged the plans of the Federals, and prevented their advance from Newbern.

The United States steamer *Columbia* is ashore at Masonboro Inlet, and her Commander, twelve officers and twenty-eight men, surrendered to Col. LAMB on the 17th inst.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Jan. 20 says a new financial scheme is presented by Mr. G. A. CHANDLER, which proposes an amendment of the Constitution legalizing the issue of notes to be legal tender during the war and five years thereafter; and proposes the purchase of the whole cotton crop of the Confederate States, the present crop to be purchased at from ten to fifteen cents per pound.

The flag of truce boat *Wyoming* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday from City Point, with 704 exchanged Union prisoners, all privates.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 19.

The Confederate bearer of dispatches, recently captured off this port, is Maj. REID SANDERS. He attempted to run the blockade in a small sailing vessel.

Judge HOLT died in Augusta on the 14th inst.

Flour is selling in Charleston at $46 per barrel; in Mobile at $60.

GEO. W. RANDOLPH is the People's candidate for next Governor of Virginia.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Advance of General Foster into the Interior.

UNION FORCE 60,000 STRONG.

Attack on Fort Caswell, at Wilmington.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 19th inst., says: "We have the following important intelligence from North Carolina:

CHARLESTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The following is just received from Kingston, N. C.: To-day's date says that the enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, eighteen miles below.

The enemy are supposed to be in strong force, and on the advance.

They are building bridges over Cove Creek. It is doubtless a feint to cover their movement on Wilmington or Weldon.

The Federals are 60,000 strong, and have twenty days' rations.

The Yankee gunboats attacked Fort Caswell yesterday, but without arriving at any result.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, presented the credentials of Hon. DAVID TURPIE, elected United States Senator from the State of Indiana.

Mr. COWAN presented the petition of A. STEWART and others, asking relief for the widow of THOMAS GREGG, the original inventor of iron-clad vessels.

Mr. POMEROY presented numerous petitions praying for an act to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors.

Mr. FOSTER offered a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to accept a title to League Island until Congress shall so direct.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Mr. STEVENS reported a bill, providing for the appointment of a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of $2,500 per annum, and extending for two years from date the provision for the appointment of Assistant Secretaries of War, as their terms will soon expire.

Mr. STEVENS said that the Committee on Ways and Means had received a letter from L. E. CHITTENDEN, Register of the Treasury, stating that owing to physical labor and other causes, he has rheumatic paralysis in his right hand, and therefore that he is unable to discharge his official duties. He asks Congress to appoint a Deputy Register. The bill was introduced in accordance with this request.

The bill was amended by making the salary of the Deputy Register $2,000 per annum, and limiting the continuation of the Assistant Secretaries to one year from date.

The bill was then passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

The Washington Mail—Snow-Storm on the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Washington mail, due here at 1 o'clock this morning, has not yet arrived. The snow-storm on the Susquehanna was so severe that the boat was unable to cross.

Weather Reports—Jan. 22.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 30°; wind fresh, northeast—sleet.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 33° above zero; barometer, 29.51; wind east—cloudy and mild.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 36°; barometer, 29.08.

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 32°—cloudy.

CLEVELAND, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 30°; barometer, 29.46 and rising; wind south—cloudy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan 21—A. M., thermometer 40°; barometer 29.45, wind northwest—clear. P. M., thermometer 42°; barometer 29.42, wind northwest—cloudy. River rising slowly, 12 feet in canal, 9 feet over falls.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 24°; wind north—cloudy.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 32°; wind north—rainy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 38°; wind north—cloudy.

NEW-YORK—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind northeast—cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 37°; wind northeast—cloudy.

WASHINGTON—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 35°; wind east—cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Noon—thermometer 40°; barometer, 30.25; wind north-northeast—cloudy.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR firm; sales, 1,600 bbls. at unchanged prices. WHEAT firm; sales, 3,000 bushels Red, $1 55 @$1 57; White, $1 75@$1 85. CORN firm; sales, 3,000 bushels new, 80c.; old, 90c. COTTON advancing, at 76c.@77c. WHISKY firm, at 50c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

FLOUR dull; Western drooping. WHEAT firm; Western White, $1 82@$1 86. CORN quiet and unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 50c. COFFEE dull; Rio declined ½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Stocks active. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Reading Railroad, 46; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 26; Pennsylvania Railroad, 65¼. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamers Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Sz Chuen, Kennedy, Shanghai, P. S. Forbes.

Bark Mirrus, (Russ.,) Radmann, Antwerp, Wm. Salem & Co.

Brigs Sarah Flagg, Kimball, Acquadilla F. Talbot & Co.; Brig Linus, (Br.,) Evans, Galway, Ackell, Hunt & Co.; Solferine, Higgins, Para, Burdett & Everett; Sybil, (Br.,) Towery, Matamoras, Wiley & Knevals.

Schooners Palmetto, Leland, St. John, P. R., Pech & Church; Enterprise, Cornell, Eastville, Va., Moreau & Parker.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Quesnel, Funch, Havre Nov. 24, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Had continual westerly gales on the passage.

Schr. Pow-wow, Sparks, Provincetown 5 ds., with mdse. from Br. steamer Caledonia, ashore on Cape Cod.

Miscellaneous.

The wind this morning continues from the N. E., but not so violent as it was through the night. The gale commenced as usual, to the southward of us, and has been very fierce.

The iron-clads Nahant and Passaic, which left here on Sunday, probably reached the Delaware Breakwater before the gale set in.

The vessels reported as below in yesterday and to-day's papers are most of them at anchor in the lower bay.

The Long Island steamer City of Boston, is the only boat in as yet (12 o'clock) from the eastward.

The brig Osiad, outward bound, went ashore near Quarantine, but was towed off.

The bark Thetis, from Galway, in the lower bay, lost bowsprit by collision.

Vessels due at this Port from Europe

Ship Ninna, Lesself, Liverpool Nov. 8.
Ship M. Lockhart, Harfield, Liverpool, Dec. 22.
Ship M. A. Lewis, Lewis, Sunderland Dec. 23.
Ship N. Biddle, Ives, Bristol, Dec. 26.
Ship New-Orleans, Bell, Liverpool Dec. 14.
Ship Ontario, Post, Liverpool Dec. 3.
Ship Prince Imperial, Havre Dec. 10.
Ship Pepperill, Hill, Marseilles Dec. 21.
Ship President Fillmore, Bradley, London Dec. 11.
Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London Dec. 24.
Ship Queensbury, Hefferman, London Oct. 21.
Ship Queen, Jones, Liverpool Dec. 27.
Ship St. Bernard, Tietjen, Bremen Dec. 7.
Ship Sandusky, Hill, Liverpool Dec. 21.
Ship St. Louis, Coffin, Glasgow Dec. 10.
Ship Seth Sprague, Tyson, Antwerp Dec. 26.
Ship Senator, Iken, Bremen Nov. 18.
Ship South Carolina, Kempton, London Dec 1.
Ship Therese, Dooane, Glasgow Dec. 20.
Ship Village Belle, Blaisdell, Palermo Dec. 8.
Ship W. F. Storer, Rollings, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
Ship Wisconsin, Scott, Liverpool Dec. 13.
Ship Wm Frothingham, Stetson, Havre Dec. 22.
Ship Willy, Sanstedt, London Dec. 8.
Ship Washington, Cabubley, Hamburg Nov. 29.
Bark Argo, Steeren, Stockholm, Nov. 16.
Bark Aurora, Chirrin, Messina Nov. 29.
Bark Barsillai, McKenzie, Cardiff Nov. 6.
Bark Bessell, Anderson, Dublin Oct. 6.
Bark Clementine, Kinghurst, Falmouth Nov. 24.
Bark Concettina, Palermo Dec. 12.
Bark Dr. Kane, Muthigan, Londonderry Oct. 29.
Bark D. C. Yeaton, Poie, Antwerp Dec 13.
Bark Eagle, Rich, Palermo Nov. 16.
Bark Edwin, Lindsay, Havre Nov. 28.
Bark E. N. Caroline, Whitehead, Cluckstadt Oct. 30.
Bark Fort Hope, Booth, Newry Dec 21.
Bark Fortuna, Nelson, Cardiff Dec. 13.
Bark Glenalvon, Mackay, Dublin Nov. 28.
Bark Gyla, Malaga Dec. 20.
Bark Harkaway, Gandy, Milford Dec. 17.
Bark Heinrich, Shields Dec. 14.
Bark Helnstall, Sinerson, Marseilles Dec. 23.
Bark Henry Cook, Morgan, Androssan Dec. 3.
Bark Hiron de l Poren, Rochelle, Nov. 8.
Bark Irvine, Churchill, Waterford Dec. 12.
Bark Jupiter, Lockinen, Antwerp Dec. 17.
Bark Jason, Neilson, Dublin Oct. 29.
Bark John Fell, Sherwood, Glasgow Dec. 15.
Bark Laurence, Spence, Leghorn Oct. 18.
Bark Louise, Lackmann, Gloucester Oct. 29.
Bark Liberia, Mason, Cadiz Oct. 30.
Bark L. Gleason, Cardiff Nov 17.
Bark Levator, Crosby, Newry Dec. 5.
Bark Mary Lee, Nelson, Palermo Nov. 7.
Bark Mary Reich, Smith, Malaga Dec. 12.
Bark Maria Sophia, Witt, Malaga Dec. 15.
Bark Ovenmann, Sug, St. Pale mo Nov. 30.
Bark Gypsy, Nash, Palermo Dec. 15.

DIVIDENDS.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 31st, inclusive.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
January 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock has been declared this day, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 2d day of February next.
The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order. W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent., (free from Government tax.) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 2½ per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

SAVINGS BANKS

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.
Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.
D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
INTEREST NOTICE.—A Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on sums over that amount, has been declared to depositors entitled thereto. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from that date.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable, free of tax, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE,
Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 2d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.
O2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 1 2 1 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24 law6m Th

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, COOK STOVES, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNIFFEN'S, No. 283 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number—you will save money.

LIHIGH PIG IRON—"POCO" BRAND—MANufactured by the Carbon Iron Company of Pennsylvania, For sale by THEO. STURGES,
Agent for the Company,
No. 1:0 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.
PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.

All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.

The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: Sewer in Downing-street, from the sewer in Bedford street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West-street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LACROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. POTTER, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th-st.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE, called by many "THAT BLESSED SALVE," for the cure of Scrofula, Ulcers, Piles, Rheumatism, Burns, Felons, Salt Rheum, &c. and all Skin Diseases. No. 364 Canal-st., and everywhere.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 131 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—$5,600 UNITED STATES TWO-YEARS SIX PER CENT. LOAN: A 558 to 559, four bonds, $1,000 each; B 55, one bond, $1,000; A 1,306 to 1,311, six bonds, $100 each. Payable to the order of the subscriber, not indorsed. $500 United States Loan of 1881, 6 per cent., with Coupons No. 4,144. The public are cautioned not to negotiate the above. Payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by the subscriber for their delivery to him.
HENRY DELAFIELD, No. 6 West 19th-st.

LOST—BY THE SUBSCRIBER, IN THE VICINITY of the Post-office, a CERTIFICATE of twenty shares of the Capital Stock of the Shoe and Leather Bank, No. [illegible], dated May [illegible] A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at No. 58 Gold-st.
THOMAS H. NORRIS.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, AT Niblo's Theatre, a small pearl OPERA GLASS, (Waldstein maker,) in a blue velvet case. The finder will be suitably rewarded by [illegible] personally or by note to [illegible] WINANS, No. 9 West 43d st., or at No. 1 Centre-st., third floor.

$400 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE STORE of the subscribers on the night of Wednesday, the 14th instant, about 3 pieces of English Broadcloths, mostly blue. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the goods.
BOLTON & SMITH, No. 656 Broadway.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING IN THE WINTER Garden Theatre, or going from here to Bleecker-st., a lady's GRAY FUR COLLAR. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, by leaving it with Mr. O. HARGER, New-York *Times* Publication office or addressing to him a note, stating where the finder can be seen.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, Grace, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

Capt. Aird, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from next SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $; Steerage found with good provisions, $. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL

FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.
For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.
The AUGUSTA DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Jan. 31
KANGAROO	Saturday	Feb. 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	44
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c. at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $40.—The first-class Clyde-built, iron steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. Brailes, is intended to sail from New York to Liverpool and Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, from Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st. This fine steamer is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers; carries an experienced Surgeon. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80. Intermediate, $50. Steerage, $40, including an abundant supply of provisions. Apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2; MONDAY, March 2.

Passage money to Nassau	$50
Passage money to Havana	70

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE-OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.—The unrivaled clipper ship ALBION will sail for Liverpool Jan. 24, and the ADRIATIC for London, Jan. 20. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Pensions, Bounty and Pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.:
6 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5.22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, under the firm of STITT, COUBROUGH & CO., and at New-York in the United States of America, under the firm of JOSEPH STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH STITT,
WM. KAY COUBROUGH.
Liverpool, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

MY BROTHER, LEWIS A. STREIT, HAS an interest in my business from this date, which will in future be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREIT & CO.
SAMUEL STREIT.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1863.

DENTISTRY

DR. JAMES T. STRATTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 157 SOUTH NINTH-STREET,
Brooklyn, E. D.,
Late of No. 111 4th av., corner of 13th-st., New-York.

B. L. WAIT (LATE OF WAIT & SON) HAS opened an office at No. 98 4th-av., near 11th-st., where he continues to extract teeth under the new chemically purified chloroform with perfect success, without pain or danger. Beautiful sets of teeth from $8 to $25. Filling, 50 cents. Extracting, 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

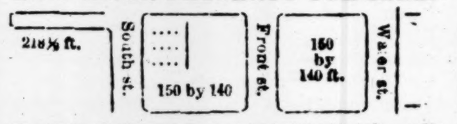
FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY, high basement house No. 65 7th-av., on the southeast corner of 15th-st., complete in all internal arrangements; hot and cold water throughout, furnace, gas, &c. Terms easy. Inquire of D. L. KENNEDY, No. 58 William-st.

20,000 ACRES

OF
RICH FARMING, TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS,
IN
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,
Being part of the original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase,
FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of Marion and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh.
There is an extension of the branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
The soil is said to be the richest in the State; a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, *via* the Mahoning and Alleghany Rivers, which are navigable here for rafts and boats.
There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone.
There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands.
Price for the entirety, $7 50 an acre.
For full particulars apply as below, where maps, sectional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen.
HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

EAST RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.



The Valuable Property represented by the above diagram, and situated on the East River, is offered for sale on easy terms. It consists of two squares 150 by 140 feet, including a bulkhead and a Pier 218½ feet long. Upon the square, fronting on South-st. and Gouverneur-slip, are three most substantial storehouses, the remainder of the property being vacant and admirably adapted to the construction of sugar-houses, manufactories and other buildings, or desirable only as an investment by reason of its present revenue and prospective improvement.
For further particulars apply to
HENRY BERGH, No. 172 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

AT HUDSON, N. Y.

A large 3-story brick store, on Warren-st., 120 feet deep, with two large lofts for manufacturing; first floor fitted up in nice style, with shelves and counters suitable for salesroom, &c. The above is one of the best places for manufacturing or business on the North River. For particulars, address GEORGE B. FAIRFIELD, Hudson, New-York.

CITY OF NEWARK, N. J.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE LOW, AND ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.—The handsomely situated and valuable lot, Broad-st., (or, as now called, West-Broad-st.,) corner of Thomas-st., ninety (90) feet front by one hundred and fifty (150) feet on Thomas-st. It contains a two-story frame double dwelling house, and two-story frame octagon addition. The street in front is 132 feet wide, and well paved, and as is also the site of the house, 30 feet above tide water. From the Chesnut-st. Dépôt of the New-Jersey Railroad, half a mile: Market-st. Dépôt, one mile, to and from which the cars of the City Horse Railroad pass through the centre of the street. Conveyance to and from New-York (Jersey City) about hourly, from 6 A. M. to midnight, and from Newark, also, at 2½ and 4½ A. M.
The distance to Newark at the Market-street Railroad Station, from the public square, Jersey City, is seven miles, measured on the plank road.
A horse railroad over this is now applied for and expected.
A considerable part of the purchase money will be loaned on mortgage for a term of years.
For maps, and further particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS AND OTHERS.—A large amount of real estate in the City and country, improved and unimproved, East and West, at the old established real estate and house agency of PETER A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, where real estate is bought, sold and exchanged, at one per cent. Houses let, rents and other accounts collected at five per cent., in all parts of the city of Brooklyn and New-York, east of Broadway, and between 14th-st. and South Ferry. Rent returns made monthly—other accounts when collected. No repairs done without consent of the owners. Office hours from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M. Good City reference given. Cut this out, for you may want it.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE house and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.
The house is about 37 feet wide, 50 feet deep, four stories, high-stoop, brown stone, completely modern in all respects. A first-class stable on an L lot connected with the above, and fronting on Court-st.
This is one of the best houses and most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. Possession can be had at an early day.
Terms easy. This will be sold at a bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BLAST FURNACE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Situated at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; also, on the Ohio Canal. It will be sold separate or in connection with 700 acres mineral lands, located on the same railroad, five miles from the furnace. Parties desirous of examining the property can apply to GEORGE B. DEARDORFF, Canal Dover, Ohio. For terms, &c., address or apply to DAVID THOMAS, Catasauqua, Penn., or THEO STURGES, No. 116 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front house on Washington-square, 26 feet by 70 feet; lot 26 feet by 100 feet. Will take the following New-Orleans Securities in payment: Canal, Citizens, Southern and Louisiana Bank Stocks, Consolidated Bonds, Gas Stock. Apply to the owner, HENRY MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four-story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 82 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 108 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x86. Also, vacant lot on 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 99 feet. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, 20 feet by 55 feet deep, with part of the furniture, which is new, situated between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to the owner, No. 650 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A-HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFORD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest; price $10,000, $4,500 Bond and Mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, in a first-class neighborhood in Brooklyn. Contains 13 rooms, and all the modern improvements. Cost $9,000; will be sold for $8,000, part of which can remain. Apply to WELLS & PEASE, No. 48 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID MARBLE STORES on Barclay-st., between Church-st. and College-place, built in a costly and substantial manner, each 25x100. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON CLINTON-av., Brooklyn, new house, stable and garden. Address LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS stores Nos. 40 and 60 Barclay-st., with lease of lots. Will be sold low, and terms made to suit. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—NO 108 WEST 37TH ST.—It has four stalls above ground; well ventilated. Stable 24x53; lot 24x98.9. Price $7,500. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHURCH LOCATED IN THE upper part of the City. Address SEXTON, Box No. 112 Times Office, stating where applicant can be seen.

A LOT WANTED—FROM 20 TO 25 FEET FRONT—situated between 14th and 40th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, CHARLES DUGGIN, Architect, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyer's offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.
DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—LOT NO 81 WHITE-STREET, NEAR Broadway; building lease given, if required; also, the Dr. Morris place at Morrisania, forty minutes from Madison-square, by rail; house equally comfortable for Winter and Summer, and of first class. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 91 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE WANTED—Will purchase or take a long lease. Family consists of ten persons, including servants. Location between 26th-st. and 46th-st., and 5th and Lexington avs. Value of property about $12,000. Replies must state location and price, which will be entirely confidential. Address Box No 4,241 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—FOR THREE MONTHS, OR LONGER, by a small family, a house, neatly furnished, in the vicinity of Murray Hill. Best references given, and rent paid in advance if desired. Address C. W., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, A PARLOR AND BEDroom, with board for a gentleman and his wife, in a house in a good neighborhood. Address, stating particulars, D. M. H., No. 257 Broadway. Room No 3.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,865 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG CHILDREN—requiring a first-class private home, is offered by Mrs. King to a party willing to pay liberally. Address O. M., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, TO ENGAGE board for the coming Summer, in the country, within one hour's ride of New-York, for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; none need apply but those having superior recommendations in regard to healthy location, pleasant neighborhood, good table, &c. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., C. F., Box No. 3,783 New-York Post-office.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT DESIRES a lodging-room, with a fire, and without board, in some respectable family; the east side of the City or vicinity preferred, and below 38th-st. Address ALIQUIS, Station F, for three days.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

NO. 17 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of apartments, with private table, to let. References required.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials: and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.
USE
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL.
Only 23 cents per pound.
Twice the strength of Java,
WITH ALL ITS FINE FLAVOR.
(Put up in one pound packages only.)
Used extensively by the fashionable boarding-houses up-town. Recommended by a number of physicians and clergymen as
THE FINEST COFFEE EVER INTRODUCED.
Testimony of the eminent
DR. JAMES BOYLE.
I have critically examined and used KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and find it to be healthful and nutritious. I particularly recommend it to nervous and dyspeptic persons and for general family use. I regard it, in flavor and other qualities, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COFFEE.
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GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 READE-ST., opposite Stuart's Sugar Refinery.
Also, sold by
THOS. R. ACKLAND, NO. 236 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
BOWDEN & CO., (Wholesale agents for Long Island,) No. 100 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.
At No. 79½ MONTGOMERY-ST., Jersey City.
And by
NEARLY EVERY GROCER IN THE THREE CITIES.
☞ Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP!—IN ORDER TO effect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas at 60 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per pound; Sugars, 10½ cents, and upward; Flour, $7 50, $8 and $8 50 per bbl.; Raisins, ¼-box, $1; Currants, 12½c. per pound; best Hams, 10 cents per pound; Molasses, 40 cents per gallon; best New-Orleans Molasses, 50 cents per gallon; Syrups, 50 to 75 cents per gallon; Mackerel, Codfish, &c., &c. Finest Imported Wines and Brandies, for family use; Soap, Starch, Oat Meal, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Farina, Assorted Crackers; Java, Mocha, Rio, Maricaibo and St. Domingo Coffees, from 18 cents to 40 cents, fresh ground daily; and everything else used in every family. Call and see for yourselves. THOS. R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.—REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PARIS KID GLOVES—75 CENTS, NICE COLors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, $1; two button, fancy backs, $1 10. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, under garments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce. Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's gloves, at BLGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 14th-st.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, free-flowing, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Liberty-st., and by stationers generally. JESSE A. KAYA.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

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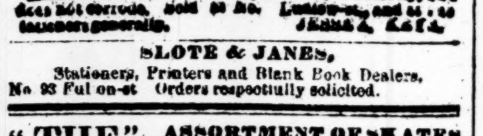
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.

Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

WM. H. DENNING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.
Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 163 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.......Wm. WHEATLEY
CROWDED HOUSES. CONTINUED SUCCESS.
It affords Mr. Wheatley much gratification to be able to announce
A PURE AND GENUINE SUCCESS OF
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,
who will make her third appearance at this theatre on
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1863,
in the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,
Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN.
She will be supported as previously by
Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK, Jr.,
AND
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a company of artists expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in that play over both the French and English capitals. It will be produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY by Mr. J. H. SELWYN.
ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Musical Director.......Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
By Mons. PHILLIPE AND Mr. S. WALLIS.
THE CAST
will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden	Miss BATEMAN

Her fourth appearance at this theatre.

Nathan, an apostate Jew	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer	Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorrenz, the Village Magistrate	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest	Mr. J. Lanergan
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber	Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth	Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann	Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen	Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man	Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman	Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1863.
First time of
E. H.
Comedie—Vaudeville in one act.
LE CHEVALIER DU GUET,
(The Captain of the Watch.) Comedie Vaudeville in two acts.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN,

OR
ADRIEN'S
LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION,
14th-st., near 6th-av.,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN
PRESTIDIGITATION AND ILLUSIONS.
See future advertisements and bills.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,

No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) open from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Classes for Ladies and Misses in the new LIGHT or PARLOR GYMNASTICS, with music and new apparatus, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 1½ o'clock. The regular classes, for Gentlemen and Boys, as heretofore. Send for circulars.
ABNER S. BRADY.

POSTPONEMENT.

The "KIRCHLICHE MUSIK AND GESANG-AUFFUHRUNG" (Sacred Concert) of the St. Matthew's Missionary Society, is, owing to the inclemency of the weather, postponed to THURSDAY, the 22th inst., at 7½ P. M., at No. 555 3d-av. THE COMMITTEE.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 482 Broadway.—The original panoramas of
THE MISSISSIPPI,
THE WAR,
and SEA OF GALILEE.
EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—Prof. S. B. Brittan and T. Fiske will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction next Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

VALENTINES.

STRONG'S
SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE, NO. 1,
CONTAINS

1 very fancy Valentine, new style	15
1 elegant embossed Envelope	2
1 handsome Valentine, new style	10
1 nicely embossed Envelope	2
3 Military Comic Valentines, new style	9
1 Poetry Valentine Writer	6
2 fancy Valentine Cards	6

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
SOLDIERS' VALENTINE PACKAGE, NO. 2,
CONTAINS

1 elegant Valentine, new style	30
1 fancy Envelope	2
1 very rich Valentine, new style	20
1 fancy embossed Envelope	3
1 beautiful Valentine, new style	10
1 embossed Envelope	2
3 nicely-colored Military Comic Valentines, new designs	18
1 Valentine Writer	6
2 splendid Valentine Cards	10

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
The above packages are inclosed in a handsome illuminated envelope, printed in colors, and will be sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Sutlers and the trade furnished at a liberal discount. Send your order early.
T. W. STRONG,
Importer and Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK

AT
NEW-ORLEANS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.
The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of
DUNCAN F. KENNER:
PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m 3s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.
WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 11 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.
BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of Medina. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.
GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.
BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.
IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Slane, 3 years; never started.
IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.
CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 5 years; never started.
CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.
FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.
BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.
Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz:
BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 5 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.
CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 7 years.
CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.
BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.
BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 2 years.
BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 2 years.
These horses and mares will be
SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FOR CASH,
On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.
By order of
Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself splendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800.
Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 21, 1863.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City—
500,000 pair pure wool army stockings, to weigh three pounds to the dozen.
200,000 knit shirts.
500,000 yards white cotton and wool flannel, to weigh 6¾ ounces per yard.
200,000 white cotton and wool flannel shirts.
All of the above articles to be in all respects equal to the standard samples which may be seen at this office.
Bidders will state how many of each article they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.
Bids will also be received at the same time for manufacturing shirts from materials to be furnished by the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty for the faithful execution of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Stockings," Knit Shirts, Flannel or Shirts, or Manufacturing Shirts, as the case may be, and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.......Miss LAURA KEENE
Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.
THIRD WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT
Of the brilliant and dashing Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG
Who will appear in
TWO CHARACTERS THE SAME EVENING,
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, in ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
And MINNIE, in SOMEBODY ELSE,
In the representations of which she
STANDS UNRIVALED.
CROWDED HOUSES
Nightly bear witness to her superior talents.
THURSDAY, Jan. 22,
Will be performed the Comedy entitled,
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
OR THE
WOMAN AND ARTISTE.
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE, the great Actress of 1693 (her original character).......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
And the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE.......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs of "I'll be no Submissive Wife," and "There's a Path by the River."
NOTICE.
In active preparation a new
FAIRY BURLESQUE,
replete with splendid scenery, machinery, wardrobes, properties, &c., in which some very novel and gigantic effects will be produced, the piece written and adapted by a popular dramatic author expressly for Mrs. JOHN WOOD, who will sustain the principal character.

WALLACK'S.

Begin at eight.
TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,)
Sixth night of the powerfully-written romantic play,
PAULINE.

Horace de Beauval, his original character	Mr. Lester Wallack
Henri	Mr. Browne
Max	Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval	Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp	Mr. Norton
Matthias	Mr. Parkes
Zucara	Mr. Young
Cyril	Mr. Parsloe
Notary	Mr. Pope
Giullaume	Mr. Turner
Pauline	Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval	Mrs. John Sefton
Gabrielle	Miss Madeline Henriques
Harriet	Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess	Mrs. Reeves
Babette	Miss Green

Friday, third night of the old standard comedy,
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
Saturday—PAULINE.
Monday, (first time this season,) THE LADY OF LYONS.
Tuesday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings from 8 to 4.
In preparation, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated, Central Park, Money, Bosom Friends, Road to Ruin, The Irish Heiress, Love and Money, The Bachelor of Arts, and A Bold Stroke for a Husband.

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of the
UNEQUALED TRIUMPH
OF
THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and the distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
who have nightly drawn the
LARGEST AND MOST DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
to witness their impersonations, the management has pleasure in announcing the repetition of the same charming performances.
THURSDAY, and EVERY EVENING
until further notice,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK
will appear in the rôle of Peter Probity, in which he has achieved so genuine an artistic triumph, in the exquisite domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
After which, Celeste's celebrated military drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Henri St. Elme, Hamet, a wild Arab boy, Mathilde de Merie.......CUBAS
Introducing her grand
BALLET DANCES.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
HOUSES CROWDED TO SUFFOCATION.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 22, 1863.
And EVERY EVENING, until further notice.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
On account of hundreds not being able to obtain admission last week, the musical farce of the
TWO POMPEYS,
will be retained on the programme this week.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
Will open on THURSDAY, Feb. 5. Address
Rev. A. W. COWLES, President.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Fergnson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Burton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fleeher, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session. January 5 till June 18. AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE—170th-st., corner of Kingsbridge-road.—French is the language of the school. English branches, Spanish, German, classics, preparatory course to West Point. Ample buildings, 30 acres of grounds. Next session on Feb. 1. Circulars at No. 809 Broadway.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED, by a lady of ample experience, and possessed of every qualification necessary to insure success, as a teacher; she is well versed in the branches usually taught in schools; also has a thorough knowledge of French. To Principals of schools, or others who may have children to educate, she would prove a valuable auxiliary. Terms very moderate. Best of references can be given. Address MATILDA MOWBRAY, Brooklyn, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had experience in teaching music, the higher English branches and the rudiments of French, desires to obtain a situation in a school or private family. Address Miss J., Randolph's Bookstore, corner of Amity-st. and Broadway.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to teach the English language in all its branches, with German, French and music, desires a few more pupils, on moderate terms. Best of references. Address A. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—ONE CAPABLE of giving a thorough English education and who understands French and music. Apply, either in person or by letter, at No. 85 5th-av.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED by a family living in the country, a lady as resident governess, to teach the usual English branches, French and music; a French Protestant preferred. Address, with views as to salary, Box No. 1,167 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$5,000 TO $15,000.—AN EXPERIENCED business man would invest from $5,000 to $15,000, in cash, as active partner in an established business. Responsible parties will address, appointing an interview at their place of business, GERMAN, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays $60 to $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NOW OR NEVER!
NOW OR NEVER!!!
NOW OR NEVER!!!
The marriage of Charles S. Stratton, known as
GEN TOM THUMB,
WITH
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
Having been fixed for TUESDAY, Feb. 10, and the little General having determined that she shall never be exhibited after she becomes
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
GEN. TOM THUMB'S WIFE,
The only possible chance of ever seeing this little creature is during
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS,
THE NEXT FEW DAYS.
As they intend to start for Europe soon after the consummation of the happy event. Hence, for a few days more, and
ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS,
she may be seen at the Museum from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 10 P. M.
HER MORNING LEVEES FROM 10 TILL 12
are much less crowded and more comfortable for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES,
whose only object is to see
THE CHARMING LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY
and the other living curiosities.
HER AFTERNOON AND EVENING LEVEES
are accompanied by
SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
in the Lecture-Room. She is seen in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT.
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe
TOGETHER, WEIGHING ONLY 54 POUNDS.
Miss WARREN'S WARDROBE is so extensive that she appears in a different dress every day, and in each is a selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent
DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors
Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHALES, &c., CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
DION BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA
PHANTOM,
Which has been prepared with great expense and care,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Miss EMMA BELL, Vocalist, her first appearance.
Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, THE 24th,
there will be a
MORNING DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE,
at 12 o'clock, to accommodate the
THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN
who, being out of school, will rush to the Museum
TO SEE MISS WARREN
before she retires from public life. Let all who wish to avoid the great crowds remember this. The same Drama will be played AFTERNOON and EVENING.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

OF BROOKLYN.
THIRD CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG	Soprano
Mr. LETSCH	Trombone

and the full Orchestra of the Society.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD	Conductor

Non-subscribers tickets at One Dollar, will be sold on day of Concert.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

LECTURES.

ROSS BROWNE ON ICELAND.

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. Ross Browne will repeat his humorous description of
A TRIP TO ICELAND,
Illustrated by a series of MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door of the Hall. Commences at 7½ o'clock.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The second lecture of the regular annual course on the science of Government will be delivered in the large hall of the Union, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 P. M. precisely, by E. C. WINES, D. D., LL.D. Subject—*The Human Origin of Civil Government, or, The Theory of the Social Compact*. All are invited to attend.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 22 AT 8 o'clock, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, the eloquent Blind Preacher, will lecture at Cavalry Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Gillette's,) West 23d-st., near 5th-av.
Subject—*Athanasius*.
Prof. EIDER will preside at the organ. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New York.
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NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
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BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
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MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

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No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $60 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

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PIANO FORTE WAREROOMS,
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B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.
Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers prices.
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CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE—THE ORGAN in the French Church, corner of Franklin and Church sts. It has two sets of keys, two octaves of pedals, and twenty one stops, in an elegant bronzed case, 8½ feet wide, eight feet deep, and eighteen feet high. It has a gilt metal front speaking-pipes; organ built by the subscriber, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to
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AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION.

Wendell Phillips' Oration at the Cooper Institute.

The Liberation and Arming of the Slave the Salvation of the Republic.

THE NEW JOHN BROWN SONG.

Cooper Institute was crowded to excess last evening, on the occasion of the delivery of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS' "Amen to the Proclamation." Every seat in the house was filled long before the hour for the commencement of the oration. The platform was occupied by a number of distinguished gentlemen in the Anti-Slavery cause, and a somewhat unusual number of ladies. Indeed, the pitiless storm did not prevent an attendance of the gentler sex, comprising at least half the audience. The brass buttons of M. P.'s were visible all over the house, and reserved platoons were in readiness in adjoining rooms, prepared for any exigency. At precisely 8 o'clock, Mr. PHILLIPS entered, preceded by OLIVER JOHNSON and THEODORE TILTON. Mr. TILTON opened the proceedings by nominating for Chairman EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., who was unanimously chosen.

Mr. KETCHUM, on taking the Chair, said that on next Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, Mr. PHILLIPS would address the people of Brooklyn at Plymouth Church on the state of the country. He further requested that the audience should remain after the close of Mr. PHILLIPS' address, to hear the singing of the new John Brown song. [Applause.] He then presented Mr. PHILLIPS, who was most flatteringly received, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am to speak to you to-night on the President's Proclamation of the 1st of January last—the proclamation of freedom to every slave in the rebellious States of the Union. I think that the first thought that occurs to us, or that must have occurred to every one on the promulgation of that paper, was the immense progress which the nation had made within the last twenty-three months. You remember that twenty-three months ago, on the 11th day of February, 1861, the Congress of the United States almost unanimously resolved that Slavery had nothing to do with this war, and that no man in the Free States and no power in the Government had either the wish or the right to interfere with it; that those individuals who cherished such an idea were so few in numbers, and so insignificant in position, that it was not worth while to attempt to appreciate their influence on the public. On the very day that Congress thus announced to the world that there was something more sacred than Union in this struggle and that was the system of negro bondage—that very day ABRAHAM LINCOLN left his house at Springfield on his road to the Capital. The first that was heard from the expectant President was his pledge at Cleveland to execute to the utmost the Fugitive Slave law of the Republic. He reached Washington, hunted and disguised. The first word that was heard from his military subordinate was the pledge to put down every slave insurrection with iron hand. The nation launched on the great civil war of the century with a pledge from every Department that it would not take one step toward justice. And a few months later, on his beleagured outposts in Missouri, FREMONT [great applause] uttered the statesman word that was both fit and able to cure the ill of the Republic. Instantly a timid Cabinet hastened to cashier him. Months of conciliation, indecision, compromise followed, and we groped our way—the great mass of the people—tireless, and still groping onward, till the 22d day of September, 1862, when all the President undertook was the statute of Congress that said to the individual rebel, we will weaken you by taking away your slaves; we will punish you by confiscation of your property; and then, turning to the expectant millions that watched his lips, the only intimation he could make to them was, "Negroes, if I consent to emancipate you, will you instantly leave the country?" The first day of January dawned and a new voice rose to us from the White House at Washington. It is no threat to the individual slaveholder—"I will cripple your right hand." It is no penal enactment to a rebellious citizen—"You will be punished by fine for your treason." It is the nation, in the name of absolute justice, linking its cause to the throne of the Almighty. [Applause.] It is the President of the United States commanding the freedom of the slaves of rebels, and emancipation to every slave, whether his master be loyal or a traitor, in the rebellious sections of the Union. [Applause.] In other words, it is the consummation of the pledge or the analysis which ABRAHAM LINCOLN himself made in June, 1858, when he said the agitation which pervades the Republic can cease only in two ways—one is, the destruction of the Union, and the other is, that the country, now half slave and half free, shall become one—wholly slave or wholly free. On the 1st day of January of the present year, he announced in the name of the nation that nationality is henceforth liberty, and that the nation is henceforth to be wholly free. [Applause.] It is not a step onward—it is turning a corner, and launching into a new channel. It is not the punishment of treason; it is the inauguration of justice. [Applause.] He loads his cannon with broken fetters and fires them in the [illegible] of absolute justice. [Applause.] and [illegible] of saying to the expectant citizen [illegible]—"Had I co[illegible] you under the [illegible] South America?" he addresses him like the [illegible] of the Declaration of Independence—"M[illegible] you into the forts and ships of the [illegible] into your right hand?" [Applause.] The nation, in other words, launches on a new channel. [illegible] to say that the system of Slavery is incompatible with the perpetuity of the republic. The nation announces that decree [illegible] on her statute book, and henceforth the motto of the American citizen is liberty [illegible], or death to the Union—in a deeper meaning [illegible]. The motto of the [illegible] ABRAHAM LINCOLN is right[illegible] liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable. [Applause.] Well, who would not [illegible] to such a step of the Union—who would [illegible] at the first blush to measure its absolute [illegible] count any seeming deficiencies in the [illegible]. It is enough for us that at [illegible] nation announces its purpose to use the full [illegible] of its power. The French Minister said at the commencement of the struggle: "I know the North has power amply sufficient to crush this [illegible] I know as well that she has never the will to use it." On the 1st of January, America announced her determination to use the power which the [illegible] against Fort Sumter gave her, and that is the significance of the proclamation. Now, I know some men criticise its extent, and there are some that find fault with the exceptions made by the President. No [illegible] can be found fault correctly found with the exceptions to that great instrument; but the [illegible] is, that it bears in its bosom the seeds of a [illegible] for every slave under the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.] God has launched the [illegible] on the voyage whose only port is liberty, and [illegible] the President repents or the cabin boys [illegible] no matter not. Absolute justice holds the helm [illegible] we shall never go into the harbor until every [illegible] under the flag is free. [Applause.] Why do I [illegible] this? I will tell you. I just used the word North [illegible] we are accustomed to use the words North and South familiarly in the present months. The [illegible] mean the land toward the north pole, and the [illegible] toward the sun. They have a deeper significance at present. By the North, I mean the civilization of the Nineteenth century. I mean that equal and recognized manhood up to which the race has struggled [illegible] the toil and labor of nineteen centuries. I [illegible] free speech, free types, open Bibles, the [illegible] rule of the majority. I mean the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] But by the South, on the contrary, I mean in likewise a principle, not of a locality—an element of civil life, not of [illegible] rebellious States. That element is present in this City; it is working at Albany; it triumphed at Harrisburgh as certainly as it triumphs at Richmond and Montgomery. [Applause.] Wherever you find it you will find men, and you will find them in this very crowd, who think that he who steals his brother and [illegible] him is a gentleman, and he who makes his living by the sweat of his brow is not. [Applause.] Now by the South I mean just that element—an element which, like the days of Queen MARY and the Inquisition, cannot tolerate free speech, but [illegible] it with the stake. I mean an aristocracy of the skin, that considers the Declaration of Independence a sham and democracy a snare—that thinks and promulgates a creed that one-third of the race are born booted and spurred, and the other two-thirds are ready saddled for that third to ride. I mean a civilization which prohibits the reading of the Bible by statute, and which puts a matron into a felon's cell for teaching a black sister to read. These are the two elements at war to-day—of nineteen loyal and fourteen rebellious States—and it is no new thing that they are fighting. They could not exist side by side without fighting, and they never have. In 1787, when the Constitution was formed, JAMES MADISON and RUFUS KING followed by the ablest men in the Convention, announced that the discrimination between States was not between great States and little, but, between free and slave States. Even then the conflict had begun. In 1833, Mr. ADAMS said on the floor of Congress, whether slave and free States can cohere into one Government is a matter of philosophical speculation. We are trying the experiment. In June, 1858, Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, used the language which I have quoted, that this country a half free and half slave, and it must either break or become wholly slave or wholly free. In October of the same year, Mr. SEWARD said, in his great irrepressible conflict speech at Rochester. The most frequent remark of NAPOLEON was that Europe is half Cossack and half Republican. The systems are not only incongruous—they are incompatible. They never did exist under one Government, and they never will. Our fathers, he goes on to say, recognized this truth. They saw the conflict developing when they made the Constitution, and that tender conscience and tender-hearted men have lamented this strife between Slavery and Anti-Slavery, says Mr. SEWARD, by which he means, when you call him fanatic, the strife that tender-hearted men lamented, our fathers not only foresaw, but they initiated. What did they initiate, does Mr. SEWARD mean? It means that they knew these two systems would fight. But they thought in the Parchment Constitution they could fight it out by types; that they could discuss it; that ballots and parties, debates and free speech, would among sister States settle the conflict between two irreconcilable civilizations. What does history teach us of this struggle? Of two civilizations constantly at war with each other—always at odds except when one of the other is the ruler. So long as the South ruled, up to 1810, we had comparative peace. The Missouri Compromise was the first rising protest of Northern civilization against the Constitution. It was an unsuccessful protest. The South put it under her feet, but she did not kill it. It continued alive through the storm, and showed its head again above water in the compromise year of 1850, and again it was strangled under the heel of the aristocracy of fourteen States; but it culminated again by the irresistible power of God's own laws, and in 1861 it wrote the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the walls of the republic—not victory but the herald of victory. [Applause.] It was 1,700,000 ballots, recording the strength of the rising North against the authority of the predominating South, and the statesmanship of the South. She said to herself: I can keep the North on four, eight or twelve years, upon the usual measures of conciliation and compromise. I can buy this man and bribe that one, but that is a contingent existence. There is another way open to me. I agree at the outset to abide the issue of free speech, and free discussion, and free labor. I put my system as the lawyers of Kent say, in a botchpotch with Massachusetts free speech and the free labor of the prairies: I am beaten—shall I acknowledge it? No! I will kick at all these truths and appeal from the nineteenth century of argument to the sixteenth century of cannon. The Minié rifle is left to me when types fail—the old strife—a new method—nothing more;—the old conflict with a new weapon. And she thought because once, twice and thrice, the spaniel North had gotten down on her knees, that this time, through the profits of cotton dust, she would kiss her feet as usual. [Applause.] But instead of that, for the first time in history, the Puritan lifted up the gauntlet, flinging it back into the Gulf, and said, by the Almighty the Mississippi is mine, and I will have it. Out of this conflict when shall come peace? Just as it came in the conflict of parties and discussions. Whenever one civilization gets uppermost decisively, then there shall be peace, and never until then. There is no new thing under the sun. The light shed upon our future is the lamp of experience. Seventy years have not left us ignorant of what the aristocracy of the South means and plans, if it has left the Secretary of State ignorant. [Laughter and applause.] The South needs to rule or she goes by the board. She is a wise power. I respect her for it. She knows that she needs to rule. What does Mr. JEFF. DAVIS plan? Do you suppose that he plans for an imaginary line to divide South Carolina from New-York and Massachusetts? What good would that be? An imaginary line will not shut out ideas. It is not CHARLES SUMNER in the Senate, nor HENRY WILSON in the Senate, it is the ideas of New-England that make the institutions of South Carolina perilous, and, therefore, he says, I will ally myself with a weaker race than this Saxon one of the North; I will join in marriage the weaker race of Spain and Mexico to the Southwest; then, perhaps, I can secure to myself the Northwest, with its agricultural interest, and if I can get a slaveholding empire, I will leave New England and New-York out in the cold, and have comparative peace. But if he were to leave New England out in the cold what then? She is still there and gives us only the fulcrum of Plymouth Rock and she will upheave the continent. [Applause.] Now, JEFF DAVIS knows better—a great deal better. His plan is to mold an empire so strong, so broad, that it can control New-England and New-York. He is not only to found a slaveholding despotism, but he is to make it so strong that, by traitors among us and hemming us in by power round, as to cripple, confine and break down the free discussion of these Northern States. Unless he does that he is not safe, and he knows it. I don't think he will succeed. He must mold Massachusetts, not into being a slaveholding commonwealth, but into being a silent commonwealth, in order that Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas and Arkansas may have quiet, peaceable populations. He is a wise man. He knows what he wants and he wants it with a will like JULIUS CÆSAR of old, and he has gathered every dollar and ever missile South of Mason and Dixon's line to hurl a thunderbolt that shall achieve his purpose, and if he does achieve a separate Confederacy, and shall be able to bribe the West even into neutrality, much less alliance, a dangerous time and a long struggle and a terrible struggle will these Eastern States have, for they will never make peace. The Yankee that came out of CROMWELL's bosom will fight his Naseby, if it lasts a hundred years. In other words, JEFF. DAVIS will try to rule; if he conquers—to carry Carolina to Massachusetts. But if we conquer, what is our policy? Carry Massachusetts to Carolina. [Applause.] In other words, carry Northern civilization all over the South. If it is a contest between civilizations. Whichever conquers predominates over the other, and it seems to me this simple statement includes the whole duty and policy of the hour.

It is a struggle that will never have an end until one or the other element subdues its rival. Therefore, we should be, like the South, penetrated with the idea and ready with unanimity and courage to sacrifice everything to that idea. Why, no man can fight Stonewall JACKSON—an honest fanatic on the side of Slavery—but JOHN BROWN, an equally honest fanatic on the other. They are only chemical equals, and will neutralize each other. [Laughter and applause.] You cannot neutralize nitric acid with cologne water. You cannot hurl WM. H. SEWARD at JEFF. DAVIS. [Laughter and applause.] You cannot have a man of ideas on both sides, otherwise the elements of the struggle are not equal. [Laughter.] In what I say to you, therefore, I mean to say the object of the North is to subdue the South—meaning by North and South what I have just described. Of the two civilizations our object is to subdue the South. What right have we to subdue the South? What right has one of the civilizations to crush the other? It has this right. We are a nation, not a partnership. Marriage, we put our interests together in 1787. We joined our honor and our wealth. This question is not to be looked at as a technical lawyer would look at it, dotting his i's, crossing his t's, and making his semi-colons into colons. It is to be looked at in the broad light of national honor and statesmanship. Our fathers, if they were honorable men, as we believe, accepted Slavery as a part of our civil Constitution, on the ground that it was put into common lot with Freedom. It was an honest bargain. They consented to be disgraced by the toleration. They consented to let the fresh blood of the young, vigorous free labor of many States build it up, on the pledge that in the end it should take its chances with all the other great national interests. It was with this fundamental understanding that the United States commenced, and the great special interests of the country are based upon it. For instance, the Illinois farmer, when he bought a thousand acres of South Carolina and New-York, did not buy a thousand acres isolated in the Northwest. He bought a thousand acres with New-Orleans for his port of entry and New-York as his counting-house. That was as much a part of the deed as if it were written. If South Carolina can show that Illinois and New-York have broken the deed, she has the right of revolution—that is, she has the right to reject it, but until she can show that they have broken the deed she is a swindler when she shuts off New-Orleans from Illinois, for Illinois needs New-Orleans as much as Chicago.

The negro has waited three generations for his freedom, and SAM. ADAMS, who thought Slavery a crime, and your GOV. MORRIS, who thought it a disgrace and a sin, said to the slave—wait; we cannot yet offer to interfere for you; but the time will come when either the waves of a constant civilization or the armed right hand will strike off your fetters—and the slave sat down and waited. In 1819, when the time had come, as JOHN RANDOLPH said, that the master was beginning to run from his slave instead of the slave from his master, the slave rose and asked the children of HANCOCK and ADAMS to fulfill the promise they had made; but they said—Not yet, wait; we dare not—and he sat down in the darkness of despair, in the huts of the Carolinas, and waited. God alone counted the moments of his agony. At last the gun sounded against Sumter, and he sprung to his feet and said: New-York, Massachusetts, fulfil the pledge of your fathers in the name of God and justice. [Applause.] We are a nation by all these considerations. Well, now, if we are a nation, we have a right as a unit to let the elements of the nation contend, and whichever is the strongest will give color to the nation. If Slavery is the strongest, we shall be a slaveholding people; but if Freedom is strongest, we shall be a free people. If we are a nation, Mr. LINCOLN has a right to use every dollar and every man to defend that nationality—every dollar and every man. Ah, but the Democracy say a slave is not a man. Suppose Gen. LEE had built his house on the dividing line between Maryland and Virginia, and the Maryland Sheriff should come, he might go into the Virginia parlor, and when the Virginia Sheriff should come, go into the Maryland parlor. Just so, the Democrat says. Here, at the North, the slave is neither a man nor a thing, but something between the two. Well, now, we have got a sheriff in the Maryland parlor, and a sheriff in the Virginia parlor. If he is a man, the nation in its utmost peril has a right to drill him and enlist him; it has a right to every right hand. [Applause.] And if he is a horse, the nation has a right to use him. Well, now, but you say, we are not a nation. If we are not, stop the war. If we are not a nation, as I have attempted to show, why, then, stop the war; for every cannon pointed at South Carolina is an outrage on State rights. If we are a confederacy, the State has a right to secede. We are either a nation or a confederacy. If we are a confederacy, stop the war; if we are a nation, carry it on like a nation. [Cheers.] A man created by God, according to law has the right, driven to the wall, to use every power within his reach to protect his life. That is self-defence. A nation is an individual, created by international law. A nation, driven to the wall, has the right to use everything within its reach to defend itself in that being. [Applause.] Now, if we are a nation, go on; and if we are not, stop the war and begin a nation. I do not care whether it is Manhattan Island or Plymouth Rock; however small it be, begin it, and the vigor of a nationality in a generation will cover the continent. A confederacy is a nuisance. But men say, "This is a mean thing; nineteen millions of people up against eight millions of Southerners, white men, and can't whip them; how mean to call on the negro!" Is that the right statement? Look at it. What is the South's strength? She has eight millions of whites; she has the sympathy of foreign Powers; she has the labor of four millions of slaves. What has the North got? Divided about equal, and that is a very fair statement for your side, about equally into Republican and Democrat—the Republican not willing to go half-way, and the Democrat not willing to go at all. [Laughter and cheers.] I will tell you what she is. It is two men fighting. We will call them Jonathan and Charles. Jonathan is the North—his right hand the Democratic Party holds behind him; his left hand his own tenderness of conscience uses to keep the slaves down. That is how he has to fight—no, that is not how he fights. On his shoulders is strapped West Point, like a stone of a hundred pounds. [Great laughter and applause.] The South stands with both hands holding a loaded revolver, and lest she should lose any time John Bull is behind her with additional pistols to hand the moment she needs them. [Laughter.] Those are the two elements that are fighting this battle—that is the state of public opinion on either side. Now, the question is, whether in this great conflict—not a boy's play between A and B—but the great struggle for the control of this Continent in behalf of free labor—whether it is not the duty of wise men to use every means within their reach. This is a contest between slaveholders and free labor—nothing more—that is the element of it; and in that contest the people, like every contest against aristocracy, are bound in their own right, in the right of their child, in the right of the great interests of the world that hang upon their success, to bestir themselves to understand and to use the moment and every weapon within their reach. I contend, therefore, that is both constitutional and rightful, and more than that, absolutely necessary that this Government should, in the hour of its peril, call on the four millions of blacks to aid it in a struggle which means liberty to them. [Cheers.] I am not speaking now as an Abolitionist. I hold the hour an immensely serious one. Deeply in debt, with a terrible loss of blood, having fixed a foul shame on the cause of democracy by our indecision and delay, with a future before us complexed by every variety of danger, the question is how we shall pilot the Ship of State, the hope of the world, through this storm. The silver lining to the dark cloud that overhangs us is the ineradicable loyalty of four millions of bondmen who hold the scale in their hands. Now, how are they to be used? The President has announced it as a National policy that they shall be used. I said this Proclamation had some shortcomings, but it bore within itself the seeds of ultimate perfection, for this reason, it affects the Gulf States immediately; but in the future it is like taking the bottom out of the tub, and the whole contents fall. What carried Virginia into the Confederacy? The slave system has killed her soil; it has bankrupted her families; it has carried ruin into every old system. What carried her into a slaveholding Confederacy? What is a Virginian? Nothing but a peddler of babies through the Southwest—despised there, if not here. Now, when the market secedes, of course, he went with it. [Laughter.] The natural interests of the State carried him there. When this proclamation abolishes the market, it takes up the cement that binds Virginia to the Confederacy, and in a very short time the returning sense, and the unextinguishable interests of the State, will bring her back North. I allow, it was a great mistake in Mr. LINCOLN to except Tennessee—the very thick of the conflict. To have had one hundred thousand loyal hearts and right hands thrown into our scale would have been momentous. Besides, what effect has it on the negro of the Gulf States, when he sees the negro of the Border States still kept in Slavery, and he doubts us. John at Corinth looks at Sam at Nashville, and the only way he has of judging of the Stars and Stripes, is to see whether the man nearest to it is a freeman, and while the men that surround it are in chains, it is hard for the news of freedom to permeate the Border States and reach the Slave States of the Gulf in such an unequivocal shape as to stir the thoughtful slave to action. The fact is, that in this contest he has shown himself a keen Yankee. Men say, why don't he move? Because we don't give him cause to move. A near friend of mine, a Virginian converted to Abolition went home, and the Virginian told him that ever since his cradle he had an inextinguishable desire for freedom. The reply of thy white boy was "Why didn't you tell me?" He said, "You never gave us any intimation that you had any sympathy for us." It was a wise reply. The slave of the Gulf States, how does he stand? Twenty thousand slaves at least, since this war began, have either been shut out of our ranks, or when they got into them they have been returned; twenty thousand unanswerable arguments that the Yankee flag does not mean liberty. How much should the neighbors of those twenty thousand trust us? What does the slave want? He wants—like every poor ignorant population that can't read—he wants a fact to judge by, not a word. He cannot live on printer's ink; he wants a flesh and blood Proclamation—he wants a fact—and that is what we have to give him. We are to proclaim that Proclamation or it will amount to nothing. We have got forty-five days until the 4th of March to work in, and on that 4th of March Congress changes its category, that is, it becomes largely Democratic. If the Administration does nothing with a Republican bayonet behind it, how much will it do with a Democratic drag under its feet? We have got forty-five days to work in. I am no politician, I do not care any more for a Democrat than a Republican; the only man I have any sympathy with is the man that thinks that in this crushing and jostling of the two frigates of Freedom and Slavery against each other God is in the frigate of Freedom, and demands every honest man to hold up his hand on his side. Now if we tide over into the Summer, if the Ship of State goes dead set against the Gibraltar of the Supreme Court and finds TANEY at 90 telling the President that he can't make a Proclamation, I believe yet in the inextinguishable vigor of God's laws of the universe, and this country will be free, and there will be one flag from the Lakes down to the Gulf. [Cheers.] But while it will be a continuation of the war, the search of an honest man will be to put an end to it. There are those standing to-day among us who would stretch their hands over two hundred thousand bloody graves, and clasp hands with the rebels. That element is to be put under our feet, while the declaration that the helm is ours by party right, by national right, by the right of absolute justice, and while God gives us the power we will use it boldly in the service of freedom and the Union. [Applause.] I say we have got forty-five days. In that time the whole social system of the Gulf States is to be taken to pieces, every bit of it—an easy task. Gen. BUTLER's Aids say that Louisiana lies gone to pieces. [Cheers for BUTLER.] Well, he deserves a better cheer than that. [Great cheering for BUTLER.] For this reason (continued the speaker) he is almost the only General in our service who acts upon the principle that we are all right and the traitors are all wrong. [Laughter and cheers.] Ninety-nine of our other Generals act on the principle that the rebels are half right and we are half wrong. When BUTLER was at New-Orleans last Summer, he assembled fifty slaveholders in the parlors of the St. Charles Hotel, and addressed them thus: "Gentlemen, you indulge the idea that there is a Democratic Party at the North that will make a bridge back to us at Washington. I am a Democrat, and I shall always be a Democrat, and I tell you I will burn every house in the State of Louisiana, and I will put every negro's right hand on every white man's throat, before I take down that banner and go home. [Loud cheers.] Why is Gen BUTLER here? Who can tell? ABRAHAM LINCOLN cannot. He says he knows nothing about it. Gen. HALLECK says he knows nothing about it. WILLIAM H. SEWARD says he knows nothing about it. The best General in the service, the man that held the third city of the empire in his right hand like a lamb, that man goes home to the Capital, and cannot find a man in the Cabinet who will take the responsibility of saying that he advised his recall, or tell him the reason why he was recalled. [Cries of "Shame," and renewed cheers for BUTLER.] Well, now, I said it is necessary to take the system of the Gulf States to pieces; in other words, it is necessary to move that great mass of loyalty into our scale. How is it to be done? Did you ever have anything to do with an adult that could not read? Did you ever know what defence God has given him against imposition? It is distrust, suspicion. He takes three or four methods of seeing whether the man that can read is cheating him. For instance, when I was a lawyer, (Heaven forgive me,) [laughter,] I had an Irish client who could not read. I was a Whig, and he would bring me the vote to read it to him, and then he would take it to my neighbor, who was a Democrat, and when we both read it alike, he trusted us. The slave cannot read; he naturally has this wholesome distrust. He does not want papers, he wants acts to judge by. Well, now, when MITCHEL (God bless him!) was in the South, at Corinth, he had 400 black men in his service, who worked for him day and night, telling him every secret of the country, and he said, "By the Stars and Stripes, you shall be as free as I am." When BUELL succeeded him he sent every one of them back. ["Shame," and hisses for BUELL.] That account was from MITCHEL's own lips. Every one of these men carried distrust of the banner we love into every town that he carried his chains. How shall it be countervailed? The slave wants a fact—he wants a symbol. If you ever had anything to do in studying the history of slave classics, you will know this value of symbols. When England freed the slaves in the West Indies, the slave took his wife out of the sugar fields. When it was asked, are they not as able to work as you? "Yes," he replied, "but the wives of white men don't work," and when our Boston Committee sent down a thousand pair of gray shoes to the slaves, they would not wear them, because white men wore black shoes, and it was not until the Connecticut settlers dipped them in lampblack that they bought them. I saw a dozen of contrabands who came North in the *Kingfisher* from the Gulf. I said to them, "You would like to work here?" "No." "What, would you like to go home, back to Slavery?" "No." "You want to hire to your masters." "No." "What do you want?" "A piece of land." A piece of land was the pedestal which, in his sight, had always borne up a freeman. He wanted that pedestal, he wanted the symbol that he was free. Men say the negro is lazy when he is free. Why should he not be? He never saw a freeman that was not lazy. [Laughter.] He wants the symbol of freedom. Now, how can we give it to him? The quickest way we can give it to him is to put his own color into United States uniform and a Minie rifle in the right hand. Send a flesh and blood proclamation of the name of JOHN CHAS. FREMONT to Charleston. [Applause.] I love HUNTER, I respect BUTLER, I believe in SAXTON, I think HOOKER is a brave soldier and a noble one, and if he leads the army it will encamp in Richmond, I have no doubt.

But we are past that time. We cannot manufacture reputations. The name of FREMONT has been cherished by the slave ever since he believed, in '56, that his election was to be the jubilee of his freedom. He has cherished it like the name of his Saviour. He knows him, and if he heard he was there it would not need the evidence of that Proclamation for him to believe that he bore freedom in his eagles. [Applause.] After FREMONT was defeated in the election, there was an insurrection in the iron quarter of Tennessee. They killed some score of slaves. One stalwart fellow was whipped to death with hundreds of lashes, and during the last lash, as his spirit took its flight, he murmured out "FREMONT hears every blow and he will come." [Sensation.] If you was to land FREMONT at Charleston to-day, he could walk to New-Orleans unopposed. [Applause.] Now there is to be an attack on Charleston, they say, within twenty days. Good. No doubt it may succeed if well done. But where, in the era of symbols, could a better man than FREMONT be found? I have no preference for persons; welfare beyond personal antipathies and attractions, [Applause,] but, when we want a man that four millions of slaves know and have known ever since 1856. [That's so.] Now send down into the Gulf States a man that will break this system up into lumps, and hurl it against the Confederacy, and you will make the army of the Rappahannock scatter like the dew. Why, what is our Massachusetts regiments doing at Newbern? They are guarding at the doors of white North Carolina women, whose sons and husbands are up in front of Richmond, fighting BURNSIDE. [Shame.] And our New-England Quartermaster is furnishing them supplies for the table every day out of the funds of the Union. [Shame.] Well, as long as wife and child are taken care of, husband and father can cross swords with BURNSIDE. [Shame.]

Now, you don't annihilate a thing by abolishing it. You have got to supply the vacancy. In the Gospel, when the chambers were swept and garnished, the devil came back, because there were no angels there. [Laughter.] If BURNSIDE should sweep Virginia clean, JEFF. DAVIS would come back with a hundred devils worse than himself, if he could find them—[laughter]—unless we put our institutions there. [Applause.] Now, there are in the vicinity of Fort Monroe 10,000 liberated contrabands. Gen. DIX proposes to send them to Massachusetts—the idlest thing in the world. You might as well colonize your hand. [Laughter.] The robber of a house might as well colonize his revolver. Why not colonize these men where they are. Confiscate the soil, and it will be like the time when men went to Kansas carrying plowshares, schools, sewing-machines and civilization. You will have begun New-York in Virginia, and Slavery cannot come back. [Applause.] You must supply the vacancy.

It seems to me it is a national error, a childish work, for the President, with his "Bo Peep" secresy, to hide himself in the White House and launch a Proclamation at us on January 1. The nation should have known it sixty days before, and should have provided the machinery, a bureau, a preparation for the reception of three millions of bondsmen. When we launch a vessel we build the way, and well oil the means by which she will glide with facility and noiselessly into her native element. So, when a nation is to be born, the usual aid of Government should have been extended.

But the strength and endurance of this Northern nation is equal to the achievement required of us, if we only had the leaders, but we have none. I do not mean the President. He is an honest man—that is, Kentucky honest, [laughter,] which is necessarily different from Massachusetts honesty or New-York honesty. You recollect the life of LUTHER, in four volumes of 700 pages each, [laughter,] written by a patient German professor. The first volume began with an account of the mineralogy of the country, &c., and it was not till the second volume that he got LUTHER born. [Laughter.] The author was laying the foundations for the Reformer. Now, LINCOLN was born in Kentucky. He looks at this question with his Kentucky education. He means to do his duty with all the capacity that God gave him, but he has let the people struggle on up to this weapon, which we now hold glittering in our right hands. But I have no confidence in the counselors about him. I have no confidence in the voice of your son of New-York that stands at his right hand. [Applause and hisses.] I honor a man who expresses his opinion. I express mine, and I leave every man to express his. I am saying nothing about the motives of Mr. SEWARD, nothing, only that when a man is dying, a mistake in the medicine is just as bad as poison. [Applause and laughter.] The question is, whether his is the statesmanship of the hour? If it is not, then, on every theory of parliamentary government, he is bound to retire from his position and let a new man occupy his place. [Applause.] We have nothing to do to-day with men's honesty. Whether McCLELLAN was honest or not is no business of mine. The *results* of his conduct are we have to do with. [That's so.] If any man can find a man who could serve JEFF DAVIS better than he did, I should like to know it. [Great applause.] When I see that the only policy Mr. SEWARD has announced in regard to this struggle is opposed to the proclamation of the President; that the chosen policy of the nation is one that he has announced he does not believe in; that he distrusts them; by every principle of parliamentary usage, the *Premier* is bound to retire when the idea to which he is opposed comes into power. [Applause.] What did we chose ABRAHAM LINCOLN for? Or what did you chose him for? I did not vote for him. Seventeen hundred thousand men said, "here presents the idea that we advocate."

Now, when ERICSSON invents a *Monitor* [applause] you give him the means to make it—not a common blacksmith. An idea should be trusted in the house of its friends for execution. Now I don't hold anybody responsible for me, and I am responsible for nobody, and I say this, that on the 4th day of December, 1860, JAMES BUCHANAN sent a message to Congress, and I have the best authority for stating that before he sent it, he submitted it to WM. H. SEWARD, and from that time down to March, 1861, he consulted your New-York Senator as to the policy of the Government—rightfully, magnanimously in the exercise of the great powers of Government, he took into his counsels the statesman of the Republican Party; and if the history of the closing months of that Administration is written over with treason, I say the Premier—the Secretary of State—has his just share of the responsibility. [Hisses and applause.] I know Mr. THURLOW WEED denies that JAMES BUCHANAN and Mr. SEWARD spoke to each other on the subject of public affairs; but, if he will ask Judge BLACK, he will tell him the means by which they communicated.

On the 4th of March, Mr. LINCOLN came into power, and on the 9th of March, as was developed upon the seizure of the dispatches in the telegraph office, we find our present Minister to Portugal telegraphing to South Carolina the details of secret Cabinet councils. The treasonable messages that HARVEY had been sending were laid before Mr. SEWARD, and, with those proofs in his hands, Mr. SEWARD sent HARVEY to the Court of Portugal to represent this Government.

In August the President laid this proclamation before the cabinet. STANTON, CHASE, BATES and WELLES voted for it, and BLAIR and SEWARD were against fixing the time at Dec. 1. SEWARD begged for a day's delay, and telegraphed for his Siamese twin from Albany. [Great laughter.] Mr. WEED went to Washington, and the proclamation was smothered; and, to a Massachusetts Senator, SEWARD said—"I smothered it, and the best service I ever rendered to this Nation was when I smothered it." Now I do not dispute his right to have an opinion, and to act upon it in his official capacity. He understands the matter as well as you and I do. He has studied long and well. He has a right to his philosophy of the struggle; but, I say that when the Government announces that the philosophy in which he trusts is mistaken, and that the nation trusts in a different one, the nation has a right to a new pilot. [Applause.] Now, for the next two years, what ABRAHAM LINCOLN does is law. We have no governmental trust but in his decision; and the duty of every citizen who believes in the machinery of Government before anarchy, is *to stand by the President*. [Applause.] But, it is equally the duty of every citizen to remember that we have the same individual interest in the successful result of this struggle as ABRAHAM LINCOLN or WM. H. SEWARD. Our past is like theirs. Our future is to be mixed up with the fate of the country. We have, therefore, not only the right but the duty to express our opinions—to demand of Congress, to demand of the President—that they not merely announce a policy, but that they give us the means to execute it; that they use the time that is left us; that they rouse up our unmistakable welcome for four millions of irresistible loyalists of the Southern States to give their help for the salvation of the Union. Not only a policy, but civil leaders that love it; not only a policy, but military leaders who believe in it. [Applause.] Not only the proclamation, but leaders that the slaves know represent the proclamation. [Applause.] That proclamation—to us it is but a step in national life—one more effort of the nation to put aside and shorten the agony of this civil war—a nation which must be great and prosperous in the end, no matter what be the present mistakes of these leaders. But, that proclamation to the slave. Let me picture to you that dispelling of the darkness, that sunshine to the slave, when for the first time he sees this Government giving to him the right to his wife and child. Other nations have made the corner stone of their nationality a great battle-ground like Thermopylæ—others the nationality of a Chief like WILLIAM, the Conqueror; but, thank God, the corner stone of our nationality is to be the thanksgiving of four millions of bondmen whom we have raised to liberty. [Applause.] Think of the slave mother looking down to-night on the child nestling in her bosom, and multiply that joy by millions, and what must be the blessing that ascends the step of such a people? Our flag floats to the thanksgiving of the slave—such a breeze never wafted a banner to the sky.

With our land thus blessed, I believe in the success of our cause. I believe it as the old slave I met in Boston, who came thirty miles over the ocean in a skiff of two boards only, to get to the deck of the *Kingfisher*—thirty miles, and when the captain [illegible] him to the deck, and told him, "Boy, don't you know that a half tub of wind would have carried you to the bottom?" he answered, "La, massa, God A'mighty never brought me down here to send me to the bottom."

So I believe that God never lifted the Union of '87 to the sublimity of this act to sunder it in pieces. Then

Sail thou on, O Ship of State;
Sail on, O Union, strong and great,
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes for future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee!
Are all with thee!

The solemn and impressive tones of Mr. PHILLIPS in the utterance of these lines made the scene impressive—and it was some moments ere the unusual stillness was broken by an unusual outburst of applause as the eloquent orator retired.

There were loud calls for Mr. GREELEY, who was on the platform. Mr. GREELEY complied by making a brief speech full of hope for the success of the cause of Liberty.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the new John Brown ode, led by Prof. LASON, the audience joining in the chorus. The following is the first verse:

JOHN BROWN died on a scaffold for the slave;
Dark was the hour when we dug his hallowed grave;
Now God avenges the life he gladly gave—
Freedom reigns to-day!
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Glory, glory hallelujah,
Freedom reigns to-day!

Bishop Clarke on "The Living Machine."

The Rt. Rev. Bishop CLARKE, of Rhode Island, delivered the fourth lecture of the course before the Mechanic's Association, at Irving Hall, last night. His subject was "The Living Machine," and it was handled in a manner betokening in the lecturer the combined powers of the philosopher, the theologian, the poet, and the orator. No abstract report of it can do it justice, and its great length (nearly two hours being occupied in its delivery) precludes the possibility of its publication in the columns of a newspaper. The audience was, owing to the inclemency of the weather smaller than usual, but those who braved the storm were richly repaid for their attendance. The lecturer's apostrophe to the soul of man, which was his peroration, called forth unanimous applause, as did several other of the striking passages and telling points of the oration.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Wednesday evening by Rev. FRANCIS D. HUNTINGTON, of Boston, subject: "The Hands, the Heart and the Brain."

TEN PER CENT. COMMISSION.—The Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, has received the following tempting offer:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. A. Aiken, Quartermaster-General, Hartford, Conn.:

DEAR SIR: I have on hand between two and three thousand United States light and dark blue infantry overcoats, which I will dispose of at low figures, from $5 to $6 apiece. I will close the lot out, or as few as you may want. They are made well; linings are heavy; are fit for either hospital or field service. If you can *work them in your department*, I will send you a sample *and allow you ten per cent.* Please acknowledge on the receipt of this, and oblige

Yours, A. L. HAYDEN, N. Y.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Jan. 21.

In response to an inquiry from Washington asking the Assembly to fix a sum necessary to compensate the slaveholders of the State, Mr. STRACHN introduced a joint resolution in the House to ask twenty-five, thirty and fifty millions. The resolution lies over under the rules till to-morrow.

Inauguration of the Governor of Delaware—His Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Gov. CANNON, of Delaware, was inaugurated at Dover yesterday. His inaugural expresses strong Union and emancipation sentiments, and favors a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Africa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Africa* sailed this forenoon, with 14 passengers for Halifax, and 28 for Liverpool. She takes out about $42,000 in specie for Liverpool, and $7,200 for Halifax.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Court of Appeals Calendar for Thursday, Jan. 22: Nos. 91, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103 and 104.

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS continue their Lectures to-night, in Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. Open at 7¼; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. May be had at the door and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans—Wm Johnson, G. Schlickum, H. G. Quinan, M. Englander, Anna Fallon, Wm. Benson, Henry Maynard, Wm. G. James, E. Woolridge, Almon M. Olcott, P. Conroy. For Havana—Miss Weide, J. T. Bennett, M. Galody, E. Crowell Taylor, J. Pervuel, Leon Pierse, A. Creteus, C. E. Beck.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Esther, from New-Orleans.—C. R. Roos, Chas. H. Brinkmann, John Schultz.

In bark Kate, from Buenos Ayres.—A. Mantels and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets.... 5 05 | Moon rises... 9 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 58 | Gov. Island 10 47 | Hell Gate.... 12 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamers Creole, Couch, Havana, Ludlam, Henriken & Co.; Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Philadelphia, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Adriatic, Morse, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Regent, Hamblin, Boston, Hallett & Co.

Barks Henry Trowbridge, Duntze, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge Sons; Hamilton, Sprague, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Illinois, Bray, Portland, Brett, Son & Co.; Money[illegible] (Br.) Merchant, Bristol, Askell, Tufts & Co.; Sarah Mandett, (Br.,) Jones, Lisbon, Askell, Tufts & Co.

Brigs F. D. Wagner, Smith, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; John Geddes, (Br.,) Johnson, Matamoras, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners J. M. Bayles, Thompson, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Belle, Cubberly, York River, F. J. Campbell; J. M. May, (Br.,) McKay, Porto Cabello, C. H. Trumbull; Cornet, Burgess, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Biondel, Auley, New-Haven, A. Howes; Oswego, Card, Halifax, D. R. DeWolff; San Juan, Haskell, Providence, D. F. Trundy; J. Stockton, Higbee, Philadelphia, Runyen & Co.; Constitution, Prime, Washington, J. Smith; Wide World, Adam, Washington, Jonas Smith; L. J. Warner, Sawyer, Boston, V. B. Chase & Co.; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; New Delight, Morris, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Ann D., Osborne, Washington, M. Bedell; J. W. Buck, Anthony, Washington, Askell, Tufts & Co.; M. M. Freeman, Howes, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott, Dragon, Payson, St. Thomas, Beecher & Co.; J. H. Dixon, Dixon, Beaufort, E. D. Dibble & Co.; Sea Flower, Clark, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; M. G. Leonard, Leavitt, Washington.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. F. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Esther, (of Philadelphia,) Catharine, New-Orleans 13 ds., with mdse. to master. Had heavy weather; sld. in co. with brig New Era, for New-York, and bark Cephas Starrett, for do., and passed her on the 12th off Carysfoot Reef; same time signalized a ship bound S., showing a blue signal with four red stars in each corner, and one large red star in centre. The Esther had her main topsail yard sprung during a heavy blow.

Bark Traveler, (Br.,) Raudle, Rio Janeiro Dec. 8, via St Thomas Jan. 5, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras, passing it on the 12th; since when had heavy weather, and has been 4 ds. N. of Barnegat.

Bark Kate (of Baltimore,) Laprelle, Buenos Ayres Nov. 27, with hides, wool, &c., to Henry de Cordova & Co.; 30th, passed Montevideo. The ship Wellington, Barstow, for Montevideo to load for Liverpool, sld. a few days previously. Dec. 6, lat. 27 41 S., lon. 42 35, saw bark E. F. Herrmann, bound to the southward; did not speak her. Dec. 16, lat. 13 19 S., lon. 30 15, saw ship Franklin "Haure," standing N. E.

Bark Blue Jacket, (Br., of Jersey,) Dean, Rio Janeiro Dec. 7, with coffee to master.

Bark Torgnat, (Meck.,) Tasso Bradherring, Lisbon 32 ds., with lime and wool to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Herminia, (Span.,) Menerer, St. Domingo City 25 ds., with mahogany to J. Rivera & Co.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br., of Truro, N. S.) Forbes, Aux Cayes Dec 28, with logwood to Kenhardt & Co.; vessel to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Had heavy weather from N. E. to S.; lost part of deck load. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Willow, Parker, Boston 3 ds., logwood to master.

WIND—At sunset, a heavy N. E. gale, with rain.

Below.

Ship American Union, Liverpool 57 ds. The Captain of the American Union states that he has had continued westerly gales the entire passage. Dec. 17, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible], spoke the bark Carolina, from Quebec, bound E. Dec. [illegible], spoke brig James [illegible] of Charlestown, Prince Edward's Island, bound to Liverpool, had been [illegible] ws, [illegible] a few days previous, lost of [illegible] at head on a gale [illegible] They said again [illegible] told them they could have left boat if they sent men to take her back when [illegible] refused to take it on board, [illegible] could never get the vessel [illegible] taken on board the ship. We took them on board. The night being moderate we lay by her till morning, and sent the mate on board to examine her. He found the vessel tight with the cargo somewhat shifted. My mate wishing to go on board of her, and some of my men volunteering, I let him go, and gave him a sail-boat, &c. He bore away for Liverpool or Queenstown. On the 30th, had a heavy gale from the westward. A sea struck us, and knocked off the fore channel, also taking about thirty feet of plank shear clean out from the bulwarks.

Ship Gen. Williams, Liverpool 40 days.

Bark Cabot, (Br., of Pictou,) from Cork.—By pilot-boat Jas. Funck, No. 22.

Ship Shakespeare, from London.

Ship Esther, from New-Orleans

Bark Tampecus, from Lisbon.—By pilot-boat Jane.

Ship John Merrick, Sears, Bordeax Nov. 25.

Ship Quesnel, Funch, Havre Nov. 23, Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Hencke, London Dec. 13, and Deal 16th.

Brig Thetis, Peterson, Galway Nov. 23.

Brig Caspar Wild.

Sailed.

Steamship Creole, for New-Orleans—probably anchored in the bay.

Ships Liverpool, Goschen, (Brem.,) Julia, (Br.)

Bark Columbus (Brem.)

Brigs John A. Richards, Naiad, Glenara, Commissary, Santiago; schr. Olize Matilda.

Steamer Port Hudson.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Arr. ships City of Boston, Liverpool; Coringa, Calcutta; bark S. L. Bryant, Messina; brig Lillian, Cardenas.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20—Arr. schrs. Eva, Carr, New-York; Lizzie W. Dyer, McDuffie, Salem.

Miscellaneous.

This morning about 3 o'clock, a heavy N. E. gale set in, which has increased and is still blowing with great violence; there has been in consequence, an unusual high tide; the cellars about the North and East Rivers have been flooded, and the piers submerged. The goods stored in the flooded cellars are not of a perishable character, and have not sustained any material damage.

Pilot boats arriving from sea this morning report the wind outside blowing a heavy gale from E.

The Eastern steamers all arrived at an early hour.

The gale, up to 9 P. M., had increased to a hurricane, but we could hear of no material damage having been done by it.

The Eastern steamers have all left their piers, and most probably anchored above.

HONOLULU, Dec. 2, 1862.—The whaling ship South Boston, (of Fairhaven,) was condemned, and will be sold at public auction on the 5th.

PORT LEWIS, "MAURITIUS," Dec. 5, 1862.—The bark Huntress, before reported, required only some slight repairs to topsides and the cargo restowed. She proceeded on her voyage on the 29th ult.; expenses a little over $2,000.

The Liberty, before reported, sld. same day for Melbourne, having completed her repairs at an expense of about £3,000.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro Dec. 8, ships Erie, Minot, discg. coals; White Falcon, Merry, for San Francisco; had finished repairing and would sail in a few days; Golden Cross, Snell, in distress, discg. guano; Screamer, Jones, for Callao, sld. 7th; Shamrock, Doane, do. 6th; barks W. H. Newman, Garret, arr. Dec. 6, hence; Lapwing, Kelly, for Baltimore Dec. 9; Henrietta, Brown, for do. via the Delaware Breakwater, in a day or two; Washington, White, for Baltimore in a few days; Amazon, Brown, for Baltimore, do.

At St. Thomas Jan. 5, ship Globe, Baker, wtg.; Chapin, Hall, in distress, ldg.; Uriel, Walker, do., discharging; bark Fame, Kennedy, repairing; brigs Addy Swift, wtg.; Gilmore, Meredith, Snow, do.; brig American Union, fm. Crab Island, just arr.

At Jacmel Jan. 1, schrs. Charles Cook, hence, discg.; Abby Bradford, hence, just arrived; Clara, from Boston do.; M. Freeman, for Aux Cayes, to sail next day; brig Braize Packet, for Boston, sld. 1st.

At Rio Janeiro Dec. 7, Br. barks Reflect and Traveler, and Br. brig Alice, for New-York, ldg., and others not recollected.

At Montevideo Nov. 27, ships Hampden, Pendleton, fm. Boston, discg.; Wm. Witherell, Atwood, hence for Callao, do.; Havre, Askins, hence unc.; Parana, (Arg.,) Langdon, for Matanzas, ldg.; barks Diana, Combs, for Rangoon, discg.; Scandinavian, Carlson, from Boston for New-York, discg.; Edisto, Flinn, for do., ldg.; Cureha, Turner, from Boston, unc., discg.; brigs Kentucky, Carver, for New-York, ldg; Brother, Brook, from Rio Janeiro, unc.; Amy Warwick, Smith, from St. Ubes for New-York, discharging; Palestine, Cronk, from Cardiff for Falmouth, do.; Volante, (Arg.,) Botsford, from Fray Bentos, do.; schr. Tardet, Scott, hence for Boston, ldg.

IS THERE
any VIRTUE in
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

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REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

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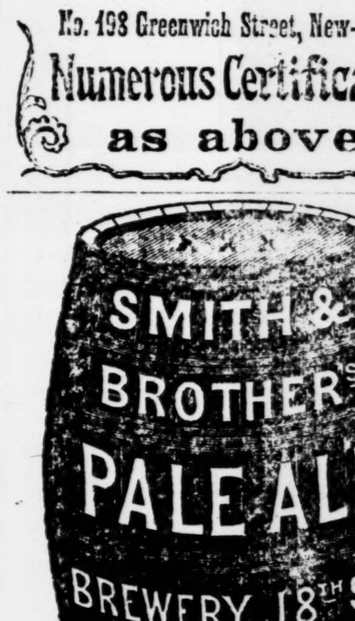

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3, [illegible] 10 .... Drew .... [illegible]
1, 56, 66 .... Drew .... [illegible]
36, 40, 18 .... Drew .... [illegible]
15, 28, [illegible] .... Drew .... [illegible]
In addition to the above there were distributed prizes of [illegible] prizes of $500, and [illegible] prizes of [illegible] various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information and circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.